

CROSS SUITS
ARE FILED IN
STEEL CASEBethlehem Interests Reply
to Government's Action
to Obtain RefundsCOMPANY STATEMENT
EXONERATES SCHWABAs Fleet Corporation Head He
Is Said to Have Had No
Dealing With Company

NEW YORK, April 18.—Suits for \$9,744,899.94 has been filed here by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation against the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, claiming that amount as balance due on account of construction of 86 vessels during and following the war.

The filing of the complaint in this suit in the United States District Court here was simultaneous with the Government's filing of a suit for approximately \$11,000,000 against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and subsidiaries in Philadelphia, in accordance with an agreement by opposing counsel. Suits had been filed in the state courts last May, but action is now transferred to the United States court.

Both Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, and Eugene G. Grace, president of the former concern, have issued statements in denial of the charge made in the Government's suit at Philadelphia that Mr. Schwab, as director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation from April 11 to December 12, 1918, misappropriated funds in favor of his own company.

507 Causes of Action

The complaint in the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's suit against the Emergency Fleet Corporation makes a volume of 811 pages, listing 507 causes of action and exhibiting 32 contracts for ship construction on which the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's suit is based. The shipbuilding corporation alleges that it has not been paid the full amount due on any of these contracts, claiming items ranging downward from the \$1,335,000 alleged due on the construction of six troopships built at Sparrow's Point, Md., contracted for in June, 1918.

The majority of the contracts in controversy are known as "fixed fee, plus percentage" of savings contracts, under which the builder was to receive the cost of the ship, plus a fixed fee, plus a percentage of any savings effected in the actual cost below the estimated cost of each ship specified in the contract. The percentage of savings item is the principal point of contention.

Savings Effected

Mr. Grace's statement said that the Bethlehem Company, in its construction of 86 ships for the Government, effected savings of about \$30,000,000 below estimated costs. He asserted that as far as he knew no other shipbuilder succeeded in making substantial savings in this respect, hence this point had not arisen in payments on any other emergency fleet contracts.

The Government, in its suit against the Bethlehem steel interests to recover "upward of \$11,000,000" alleged to have been disbursed in overpayments on war contracts, averred that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., insisted upon contracts from which it was enabled to "derive excessive, unreasonable and unconscionable profits."

The amount claimed is alleged excess above the 10 per cent profit allowed by the Government on ship construction during the World War.

Incident of Mr. Wilson's
Drafting of Mr. Schwab
Is Related by Mr. Colby

NEW YORK, April 18.—War time secrets as to how Charles M. Schwab was drafted for the service of the Government were revealed today by Bainbridge Colby, formerly Secretary of State, in commenting on suits involving millions of dollars which the United States Government and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation have filed against each other.

It was President Wilson, Mr. Colby related, who, by assuming that Mr. Schwab already had agreed to become director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, brought the latter into service. Weeks had been passed in endeavoring to convince Mr. Schwab, but he was of the opinion that he should not withdraw any of his energies from the important work which he then had in hand.

At a luncheon, preceding an interview with the President, both Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and Mr. Schwab insisted that the latter was doing all he could by keeping his companies at top speed on Government contracts.

"The President, who was fully in sympathy with the effort to requisition Mr. Schwab, came out of an inner room, assuming that the matter was settled," said Mr. Colby, "and that this work. He put out both his hands to Mr. Schwab and spoke in acknowledgment of his sacrifice and of his patriotism in a way that would have moved any man."

"It affected Mr. Schwab, and in that instant his doubts and hesitations were gone and he agreed to be drafted. With the reaching of a decision, Mr. Schwab threw himself into the work with all the ardor and energy which so remarkably characterizes him."

Gladstone on the Significance of Lexington

THE Lexington-Concord sesquicentennial, for which great preparations have been made, opens tomorrow. Of interest in this connection is the correspondence which passed 50 years ago between the Lexington Centennial Committee on Invitations and William E. Gladstone, the great English parliamentarian. In inviting Mr. Gladstone to be a guest, the committee, composed of C. Hudson, M. H. Merriam, and W. H. Munroe, wrote, in part:

"We propose to commemorate no military triumph, but the assertion of the right of self-government and the great principles avowed in the English revolution. We trust that the social intercourse and the commercial relations between your country and our own, the identity of our language and the similarity of laws so far make us one people, that we can rejoice together in the extension of enlightened sentiment and free institutions."

We therefore most cordially and respectfully invite you to be present as our guest on that day and by your voice to show our people that broad views and rational principles of liberty are not confined to the Western Continent, but are cherished by enlightened minds in all parts of the world.

Mr. Gladstone, in his reply dated from London, March 5, 1875, said:

"I have had the honor to receive the letter in which you invite me to be your guest on the 19th of April at Lexington in commemoration of the attainment of independence by the United States of America."

The circumstances of the war which yielded that result, the principles it illustrates, and the remarkable powers and characters of the principal actors who took part whether as soldiers or civilians in the struggle, have always interested me with a peculiar interest in my eyes, quite independently of the intimate concern of this country in the events themselves."

On account of these features, that war and its accompaniments seem to me to constitute one of the most instructive chapters of modern history, and I have repeatedly recommended them to younger men as subjects of especial study. With these views, I am glad to say that I am far from regarding the approaching celebration with indifference. It is entirely beyond my power to cross the sea, even with the present admirable communications, for the purpose of attendance. The present time happens to be for me, even independently of my attendance in Parliament, one of many urgent occupations, which I am not able to put aside. But I earnestly hope and I cannot doubt that the celebration will be worthy of the occasion."

In a retrospective view of the eventful period,

"my countrymen can now contemplate its incidents with importance. I do not think they should severely blame their ancestors, whose struggle to maintain the unity of the British Empire is one that must, I think, after all, be viewed in the North and South, be viewed in America with some sympathy and indulgence. We can hardly be expected to rate very highly the motives of those European powers who threw their weight into the other scale, and who so sensibly contributed toward accelerating, if not indeed toward determining the issue of the war; yet, for me, I can most truly say that whatever the motives and however painful the process, they, while seeking to do an injury, conferred upon us a great benefit by releasing us from the domination of a power which would have been an unmitigated evil."

As regards the fathers of the American Constitution themselves, I believe we can and do now contemplate their great qualities and achievements with an admiration and respect which their own citizens themselves; and can rejoice no less heartily, that in the councils of Providence they were made the instruments of a purpose most beneficial to the world."

The circumstances under which the United States began their national existence, and their unexampled rapidity of advance in wealth, population, enterprise and power have rendered their people an enormous responsibility. They will be tried as we shall, but on a greater scale. They will be compared with the men, not only of other countries, but of other times. They cannot escape from the liabilities which their greatness imposes."

No one desires more fervently than I do that they may be enabled to realize the highest hopes and anticipations that belong to their great position in the family of man."

The Committee on Publications of the Centennial of Lexington made the following note on Mr. Gladstone's letter:

"The response of Mr. Gladstone shows a rare knowledge of the principles underlying our political system, and by its mingled wisdom and kindness has helped to strengthen the bonds of good will that already unite us so closely with the people of Great Britain."

Williams Committee Proposes
Fraternity Problem SolutionFour Campus Clubs for "Outside Men." With Houses
Provided by Administration, Recommended After
Five Months' Study of Social Conditions

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 18 (Special).—With a view to better the present social organization at Williams College, to lessen the emphasis upon fraternities and social relations, and to provide for wider activities for larger numbers of men, the undergraduate committee appointed to investigate the situation, today proposed elimination of the large neutral body by dividing it into four campus clubs supplied by the college administration with clubhouses and facilities equal to those of the fraternities.

This is looked upon here by members of the faculty and others as probably the most important and constructive proposal ever made for the improvement of undergraduate conditions in American colleges under the fraternity system. The committee, which has been at work on the subject for five months, was appointed by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of the college, and its findings have been submitted to the trustees. This body will take action on the matter at its meeting on May 9.

The Fraternity System

The question of its non-fraternity men has been a severe one in every college in which the fraternity system exists, being considered by educators as one which places a harmful restraint upon a large part of the undergraduates. They say that the effect of the fraternity-neutral situation upon the neutral man is in its broad sense a feeling of discouragement, a loss of interest in college affairs, and a feeling of inferiority and unhappiness. After rushing season an artificial barrier is erected, which gives a neutral feeling of being completely outside of the college.

At Williams, the percentage of nonfraternity men is approximately 35 per cent, and while the committee report is not a complete solution of the peculiar problem of the Berkshire college, nevertheless it is so comprehensive in its scope that it is looked upon here as of great value in aiding other institutions burdened with similar difficulties.

Two years ago, President Garfield attracted national attention in educational circles by proposals aimed at this problem. His report to the trustees, which was the basis of the committee's investigation, which began Dec. 8, 1924, is a culmination of the experience and considerations since that time.

Given a Free Hand

In approaching its task the committee, composed of 10 students including men in favor of more fraternities, neutrals not in sympathy with the present Commons Club, neutrals in favor of strengthening the present Commons Club, was given a free hand by the President and as its first step spent considerable time in investigating conditions in other colleges.

President Garfield has refused to comment for publication, but it is understood that he is in favor of the report and will move its adoption by the trustees.

"The College," reads the report, "by its policy expressed thus far, has allowed to grow up within itself a system which gives ample opportunities for social and extra-curricular activity to 65 per cent of the College body, while it artificially restricts the opportunities of the remaining 35 per cent. The College has allowed itself to be placed in a position which it cannot justify."

It is practically saying that it will take no action or expense calculated to give the neutral body facilities and opportunities enjoyed by the fraternities.

TWO-CENT DROP
IN GAS' LIKELYMarketers' Association Head
Sends Word to Trade to
"Be Fair to Public"

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 18.—Possibility of a reduction of 2 cents the gallon on the price of gasoline within a week was sounded here by L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Marketers' Association, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

He has sent this message to the members of the association: "If the spot markets continue to indicate that we are asking an average of two cents more per gallon from the public than our cost justifies us in asking, let us promptly and immediately be as fair to our consuming public as we would want them to be to us. This is not only good common sense, but it is good business."

Mr. Nicholas believes that "Within the next week the spot markets should firm up to a proper level that the statistical position of the industry is said to justify or it will certainly be up to the association to recommend prompt reductions to each and every one of its members who care to be guided by suggestions in matters of this kind."

The only question was "How much shall we reduce and when?" he said, adding:

"The general opinion of the conference seemed to prevail that it was a little premature to take action as a group recommending that the spot markets be reduced, and for the present, at least, each member should be governed by his own judgment and base his price on local conditions."

PILSDSKI CHANGES PLANS

WARSAW, Poland, April 18.—Joseph Pilsudski, Poland's first Chief of State, who had thought of making a visit to the United States in the time of his retirement, has given up the idea, temporarily at least, and gone to a little country estate near Warsaw, where he has taken up the raising of bees.

TROTSKY'S RETURN RUMORED

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, April 18.—Leon Trotsky is expected to return to Moscow from Sukhum shortly. The question of his future party activity may form the subject of discussion at the Communist Party conference meeting in Moscow at the end of April.

Vice-President Renews Old
Friendships on Boston VisitIs Met at South Station by Daniel G. Wing and Recalls
Experiences of "Persevering Youth"

A friendship founded in Nebraska nearly 30 years ago, which has been revived many times as its participants have succeeded to new steps in singularly rich careers, was again renewed yesterday afternoon when the Vice-President of the United States, Charles Gates Dawes, reached Boston and was met at the South Station by his old friend, Daniel G. Wing, president of the First National Bank.

Back in the early '90's Wing was cashier of the village bank and Dawes, a struggling young lawyer perched, in pursuit of a regular custom, beside him each day on a stool in the village luncheonroom. The problems each faced were such as to

PAINLEVE BUSY
SHAPING POLICY
ON CAPITAL LEVYProgram to Overcome Social
Insistence Is Being
Drawn Up by Premier

PARIS, April 18 (AP). The new Cabinet met this morning for its first regular session with the details of the formidable task before it, the first of which is to reconcile the advocacy by the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, of the maintenance of a French ambassador at the Vatican with the opposition to this course by the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and second to overcome the eventual opposition of the Socialists to a financial policy that excludes a capital levy.

Both of these important questions must be treated frankly in the ministerial declaration now being prepared by Paul Painleve, and which will be read to the Chamber and Senate next Tuesday.

The Socialists have already warned Briand that the Government's declaration must be clear and categorical on the financial question, and that until it is forthcoming the Socialist group will reserve its attitude toward the new Government.

Socialist Aid Needed

The attitude of the moderate Conservative group shows that the Cabinet would have great difficulty in finding a majority in the Chamber, if the Socialists abandon it. Even if it is decided to adopt a conciliatory policy regarding the religious conflict, Briand's intention is said by his friends to be to allow the Senate and Chamber to pass on all questions of a religious character without posing the question of confidence.

Discussing his policy after the Cabinet meeting, the Finance Minister, M. Caillaux, said:

"I must not be expected to produce exceptional or extraordinary solutions. It must be remembered that I took me to the Chamber to vote the income tax. M. Caillaux was Finance Minister when the income tax was first put into effect in France."

"I shall confine myself for the present to consideration of immediate and practical measures which must not be regarded as final solutions."

Speeding Up Taxes

Lucien Chassaing, managing editor of Le Journal, who is credited with a knowledge of the idea underlying M. Caillaux's financial program, says he is today, as before, a determined opponent of any sort of capital levy. He considers the financial situation of the country inseparable from the economic, and perhaps even subordinate to it.

Mr. Chassaing, however, is undoubtedly good. M. Chassaing goes on, France alone in Europe has a favorable trade balance; it alone has no unemployment, a position which was formerly regarded as a certain sign of prosperity.

M. Caillaux believes that all purely financial measures are doomed in advance unless accompanied by corresponding economic measures. Therefore, he is not a man who is an absolute master of the nation's purse strings, with the undisputed right to suppress or reduce appropriations for the other ministers' departments when he deems such action necessary in the interest of the State. He is said to have made this an absolute condition before agreeing even to consider acceptance of the portfolio.

The first part of his program, then, says M. Chassaing, provides for rapid adoption of the budget and the reduction of the income taxes due and in arrears, which ought to go far toward relieving the plight of the Treasury.

It was announced this afternoon that the Association of French War Veterans was organizing a demonstration for 6 o'clock this evening at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in protest against "the return of Caillaux to power."

The former Premier, Edouard Herriot, has consented to stand for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Herriot preferred to travel and had expressed the desire to make another trip through Russia to determine the situation in that country, but the insistence of his friends of the coalition overcame his objections.

French Foreign Minister
to Tackle Security IssueBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 18.—When the Government presents itself before Parliament on Tuesday it will make a declaration of its intentions. This morning a Cabinet council studied the projected declaration and it appears the keynote will be insistence on the need for financial restoration. The document will be as short as possible, leaving aside unnecessary political problems which caused such damage under the last Government. French security, however, is considered a subject which must be tackled, and Aristide Briand will the negotiations already begun.

M. Briand will doubtless display more tact and endeavor to reassure Nationalist feeling, which was somewhat disturbed by his previous methods, but his object will be the same.

Raymond Poincaré will have an early opportunity of interpellating M. Briand, for a discussion of the foreign affairs section of the budget in the Senate. M. Briand has expressed himself so emphatically in favor of the maintenance of an embassy at the Vatican that there will be no difficulty in the Senate, but both Socialists and Radicals in the Chamber are disappointed and hostile. The Socialists are tempted to break completely with the Radicals on the question of a capital levy.

Joseph Caillaux is greeted particularly warmly by the Radicals. They are in alliance with dis-

WORKERS STRESS
EDUCATION NEED
AT CONFERENCEBureau's Objective Is to Aid
Industrial Forces—Big
Program Outlined

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—"If there is one thing we agree on from Moscow to Washington, it is the need for workers' education."

This assertion by Guy de Maynak, spokesman of the Belgian workers' education center, before the fourth national convention of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, struck the keynote of the gathering here of organized workers' delegates from all parts of North America in furtherance of an educational program for themselves.

The biggest problem confronting the correlation of workers' auxiliary schools, now being conducted experimentally in many cities, is the arousal of enthusiastic interest among the workers themselves. It was emphasized by James H. Maurer, president of the bureau, Prof. J. H. Holmes, Swarthmore College; Adolph Hirschberg, president of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, and others.

Reports of the trials in workers' education in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Colorado and California, were received this afternoon, indicating in each case awakening interest. Alfred MacGowan, of the Workers' Educational Association of Canada, and Canuto Vargas, labor attaché of Mexico, were the other national delegates.

Greetings From Abroad

Greetings were received from the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, representing organized labor in most of the European countries; the National Council of Labor Colleges, Edinburgh; the Amalgamated Trade Union, Berlin; and the American Federation of Labor, which is parent to the Education Bureau.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 18 (Special).—The fourth national convention of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, which is in session here, will last three days. Almost every Workers' Education enterprise in the United States is represented including state federations, educational directors from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Colorado, and California. They also represent delegates from some 75 labor colleges, all of which are now operated by the labor movement, as well as leaders in other educational lines.

The welcome to the delegates yesterday was made by Prof. Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore College who spoke in behalf of the Labor College of Philadelphia. Dr. A. W. Castle of the State Department of Education of Pennsylvania represented Governor Gifford Pinchot. Other addresses were made by Morris L. Cook, director, Pennsylvania "Grant Survey," and James H. Maurer, president of the Workers' Education Bureau of America.

The afternoon session developed into an interesting discussion of the problems: "How to present workers' education to labor; how to get the co-operation of the labor movement; how to obtain the interest of students for workers' study classes; how to keep study classes going; how to select competent teachers; and how to obtain the co-operation of local librarians, editors and public spirited citizens."

Educational Achievement

These discussions were led by state and local directors of workers' education in a number of states, and followed by a general discussion which was open to all delegates and members.

The growing importance of the

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PEASANTS ALIGNED WITH REDS
AGAINST ZANKOFF GOVERNMENTAgrarian Attitude Increases Difficulty Confronting Premier
in Dealing With Authors of Attacks on
People and Property in Bulgaria

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 18.—There is no longer any doubt that Bulgaria is in the throes of an acute political crisis. The news from Sofia is heavily censored, but it is clear that the bomb explosion in the cathedral caused great destruction, that martial law has been proclaimed throughout the country and that the capital is surrounded by troops. Presumably the attack on King Boris, the assassination of General Georgiev, and the fighting between gendarmes and Communists in more than one provincial district, are all closely related and evidence exists of a carefully planned scheme.

Throughout the provinces the discontent is so rife that it is difficult to estimate the strength or ramifications of the conspiracy, and, consequently, the situation is regarded as one of great gravity, which may conceivably plunge Bulgaria into civil war and toward which its neighbors cannot remain indifferent.

That this sorry business is solely the result of the Zankoff Government's intolerance is inadmissible. Obviously some directing force is at work, and the recent tragic events are more typical of intensive Communist methods than those of a persecuted populace. The Third International and the Pan-Balkan Union seem clearly implicated. But today they have a host of allies among men who by no means sympathize with their doctrines.

They are in alliance with dis-

Women Are Victors
in Passport Rights

Washington, April 18.—Secretary of State, ruled that a married woman may be given a passport in her own name provided her husband's name also appears on the document. The decision, which establishes a precedent, was made in favor of Ruby A. Black, a journalist, after he had heard arguments by Burnita Shelton Matthews, attorney for the National Woman's Party, and Helena Normanton, an English barrister, who is traveling in this country.

Headquarters of the National Woman's Party, in a statement on the ruling, added that the Secretary also had said he would consider suggesting to President Coolidge revision of passport rules requiring women to sign the documents with the surnames of their husbands.

FOCH DEMANDS
MUCH Milder

Report on German Disarmament Submitted to Ambassadors Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 18.—The recommendations of the Versailles committee, headed by Marshal Foch, on the subject of German disarmament, has now been in the hands of the secretaries of the Ambassadors' Conference for several days, but in the matter of confusion, brought about by the French governmental and financial crisis, singularly little attention has been paid to them. They are being eagerly studied in diplomatic circles, however, and The Christian Science Monitor gathers from an unimpeachable source that they are of much milder character than had been anticipated.

The chief difficulty is expected to be the question of German security. Police, who have been allowed to exceed the prescribed number by a wide margin, and which, as alleged in the Interallied Control Commission's report, really forms the nucleus of a national army, since, according to the German penal code, any German citizen may be called on if required to assist the police.

Another knotty problem is likely to be the demilitarization of factories, since in the modern industrial world, all of the essential work is done by comparatively minor details divide the processes of the manufacture of many articles required in peace time from those definitely devoted to war purposes. Apart from these two points, however, it is thought here that a Germany really anxious for peace should find nothing difficult to accept in the Foch recommendations, and the honesty of the country's peaceful protestations will therefore be measured here by its behavior when the allied demands are presented.

Considerable uncertainty is still felt about the methods of approaching Germany with the view of obtaining its concurrence in the allied disarmament proposals. The idea of a round table conference appears to be now generally accepted, but the continental allies go much further than the British in demanding the German acceptance "in principle" of the allied proposals, and only permitting discussion on points of detail.

Some time yet, however, is expected to elapse before the question comes to the forefront, as not only the French Government, but yet in the saddle, but there is no Belgian Government to discuss the matter, and agreement between all the allies is held to be essential before the next step is taken.

These discussions were led by state and local directors of workers' education in a number of states, and followed by a general discussion which was open to all delegates and members.

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BOSTON CHAMBER
HONORS EVENTS
OF APRIL, 1775Tribute to Roland W. Boyden
Turned Into Informal
Patriotic CelebrationVICE-PRESIDENT DAWES
ONE OF HONOR GUESTSNew England's Leaders in
Industry, Commerce, and Politics
Unite in Testimonial

Celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, which the eight cities and towns that participated in the stirring events of 1775 are jointly commemorating, was informally ushered in today by a patriotic luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, bringing together the leaders in commercial, industrial and political life of New England and America—among them Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States.

Gen. John J. Pershing was expected to be present, but word was received that he had been delayed.

General Dawes is here for the express purpose of assisting in the celebration, his association with it having historical and traditional significance in that he is the great-grandson of William Dawes Jr., whose ride as an "express" to Lexington on the night of the eighteenth of April, 1775, although generally overlooked for a century, was a well established fact and equally important with that of Paul Revere, both of whom "spread the alarm" over distant routes.

Mr. Boyden's Activities
The luncheon was not a part of the formal program, which has its actual beginning with exercises in the Old North Church tonight at which time, too, the Vice-President will be a principal. It was given in honor of Roland W. Boyden, the newly elected president of the Chamber. While he is known as an active director of the Chamber, his residence abroad for more than three years as unofficial delegate to the Reparation Commission and other duties for the United States Government has precluded the intimate relationship existing between many of the members and those who have preceded him as president.

The luncheon was also graced by the presence of other men of prominence. Among them was Owen D. Young, who was a member of the Dawes Reparation Commission, and who, while not here for so definite a commemorative purpose as the Vice-President, was nevertheless a sharer with the executive dignity in the amenities of the occasion.

A Notable Gathering
Thus, coming at this time, and having these men as its guests, the turning of the luncheon into a patriotic affair was easy and its informal link with the Patriot's Day sesquicentennial celebration a natural one.

The luncheon was a notable affair—one of the most impressive perhaps ever conducted by the Chamber—local in a sense, yet possessing sufficient national character by reason of the prominent men present to be thoroughly typical of that broad Americanism, which stands today the outgrowth of those pre-revolutionary ideals laid down by a little group of patriots who met 150 years ago at a stone's throw from this spot.

There were fully 1000 present and in order to accommodate them at the luncheon itself, the lounge had to be utilized in addition to the main dining room. In the space between the two rooms, the tables were removed from the dining room and chairs substituted so that all might assemble there.

At the Head Table
At the head table were Charles F. Weed, former president of the Chamber, who presided; Vice-President Dawes, Governor Fuller, Frank G.

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Westminster, a Vermont Rival to Concord and Lexington

Incident in Little Hill-Encircled Town on West Bank
of Connecticut River Seldom Retold

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

HISTORY has been defined as composite biography, yet there is, manifestly, a great purpose at work in human affairs in the development of which men are as figures on the world's stage. While it may seem that events of great importance are the work of chance, yet the careful student of history agrees with the poet that "through the ages one increasing purpose runs." That purpose is the progress of humanity out of the darkness of ignorance into the light of understanding; and while it is not always practicable or possible properly to evaluate events at the time of their occurrence, seen through a long perspective they take their proper places in the drama of history.

So clearly defined have been the beginnings of the American Revolution, that there has been little question about the initial incidents. Concord, Lexington, those hallowed spots, are accepted as first in the conflict to sacrifice their manhood on this altar of human liberty. The swelling chorus of affirmatives in favor of this proposition would seem to leave no doubt. The axes would have it, not only overwhelmingly but almost unanimously. Yet there will be a dissenting voice, faint, to be sure, but nevertheless insistent, rising from a little hill-encircled town on the west bank of the Connecticut River, bearing the honored name of Westminster.

In 1740, the English King by royal decree fixed the northern boundary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony "as pursuing the course of the Merrimack River at three miles distance on the north side thereof, beginning at the Atlantic Ocean and ending at a point due north of a place called Pawtucket Falls, and by a straight line thence due west till it meets with His Majesty's other governments." This decision encouraged the government of New Hampshire to hold that its jurisdiction extended as far west as Massachusetts, that is, to a line twenty miles east of the Hudson River, a conclusion which brought New Hampshire and New York into direct conflict regarding jurisdiction of the town known as the New Hampshire Grants.

Out of this contention developed events which determined the course of history for Vermont, the fourteenth State of the Union. The error-General of New York did not accept the royal decree as binding. Thus New York claimed jurisdiction over all settlers to the west of the Connecticut River, including the so-called New Hampshire Grants. Although Governor Wentworth agreed to lay the whole situation again before the King, and to acquiesce in his decision without further dispute, the coming of hostilities between the English colonies and the French and Indians of Canada overshadowed the formal inquiry; and all were joined in the common cause of self-defense against marauding bands and at times invading armies from Canada, bent upon subjugating the outposts of the English colonies.

When Canada had been subdued, the call of the settlers for more land for homesteads was again raised, and Governor Wentworth caused rows of townships to be laid out on each side of the Connecticut River. In December, 1763, the authorities of New York again made known their claims to territory extending eastward to the Connecticut, and the civil authorities were ordered to exercise jurisdiction over all that region. In reply Governor Wentworth repeated his statement that New Hampshire would render willing obedience to the royal findings, whatever they were. Again the Crown was petitioned for a decision, and in due time a royal order came declaring the western bank of the Connecticut, "from where it enters the Province of Massachusetts Bay as far as the 45° of north latitude to be the boundary line between the provinces of New Hampshire and New York."

This decision was unsatisfactory to many of the settlers, who preferred the jurisdiction of New Hampshire to that of New York. The New York government claimed that the King's decision gave them authority to annul the previous grants and, consequently, to dispossess any settler who did not recognize their authority, and also to take away their charters. Some agreed to the new situation, and after paying heavy fees accepted the authority of New York. Others, however, refused, and steps were taken to eject all who did not obey the man-

dates of the Government. A convention of settlers was called and Samuel Robinson was selected to present the situation to the King. Upon hearing the evidence the King reversed himself, even going so far as to order the government of New York "to make no grant whatever of any part of the land in dispute until his Majesty's pleasure should be further known."

New York, despite this decree, continued to grant unoccupied lands and even to issue writs of ejectment.

Conflicts arose and a situation of hostility developed which at times threatened to break out into open warfare. So strenuously did the men of the Green Mountains defend their rights against the Tory aggression, that the Governor and Council of New York set a price upon the heads of several of their leaders, including Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and Remember Baker. It is likely that there would have been sharp conflict between the Tories of New York and the settlers of the grants, but for the shadow of the approaching war with the mother country which began to overshadow the colonies. When the time drew near for the assembling of the King's court of Cumberland County at Westminster, March 14, 1775, the excitement became intense.

In reply to a deputation of citizens who undertook to dissuade him from holding the session, the chief justice, Colonel Chandler, admitted that because of the tenacity of feeling, it would be wise to delay, but insisted that a case of homicide must be tried. When it was learned that the officers of the court were planning to occupy the Court House on the day previous to the opening of the trial, 100 men occupied the Court House. A sheriff and officers of the court appeared with a posse and demanded the settlers to disperse. Further efforts at conciliation were made, and the sheriff and his men temporarily withdrew.

About midnight the sheriff and his men returned, and when but a few rods distant from the Court House door, halted and fired into the building, killed William French, fatally wounded another, and inflicted serious wounds on several others.

So greatly was the countryside stirred by this unseemly happening that armed men began to pour into Westminster from all quarters. The sheriff and his men were arrested and taken to jail in Northampton.

This pretty generally ended all sentiment of loyalty to the King on the part of the settlers of the New Hampshire Grants. Soon after came news of Lexington and Concord, and presently the hardy mountaineers were in open revolt against King George. While the issue was not so distinctly drawn at Westminster as at Lexington, yet the former conflict arose from the resistance by the liberty-loving settlers of the New Hampshire Grants to the King's authority represented by a colony of the Crown. Out of these beginnings the foundation of an independent commonwealth which, with the successful issue of the Revolution, became a sovereign state.

"THE IMMIGRANT" FACES COURT TEST

Whether or not a United States court shall interfere with play on the complaint of a citizen of another country who alleges that it does not justly delineate his native people is the issue which the Suffolk Superior Court will be called upon to settle next week.

Abraham Ozly Rajah, a citizen of Turkey and the proprietor of a store in Roxbury, is the complainant. He filed a bill in equity yesterday against the Shubert Theatre Company, to enjoin it from exhibiting the second scene of Act 2 of the play, "The Immigrant," running at the Wilbur Theatre, on the ground that the play injures his business and brings the Turkish people into ridicule. It is written by Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, the former a native Armenian.

Although a definite date was not set today when the case would be given hearing, indications were that it would come up early in the next week.

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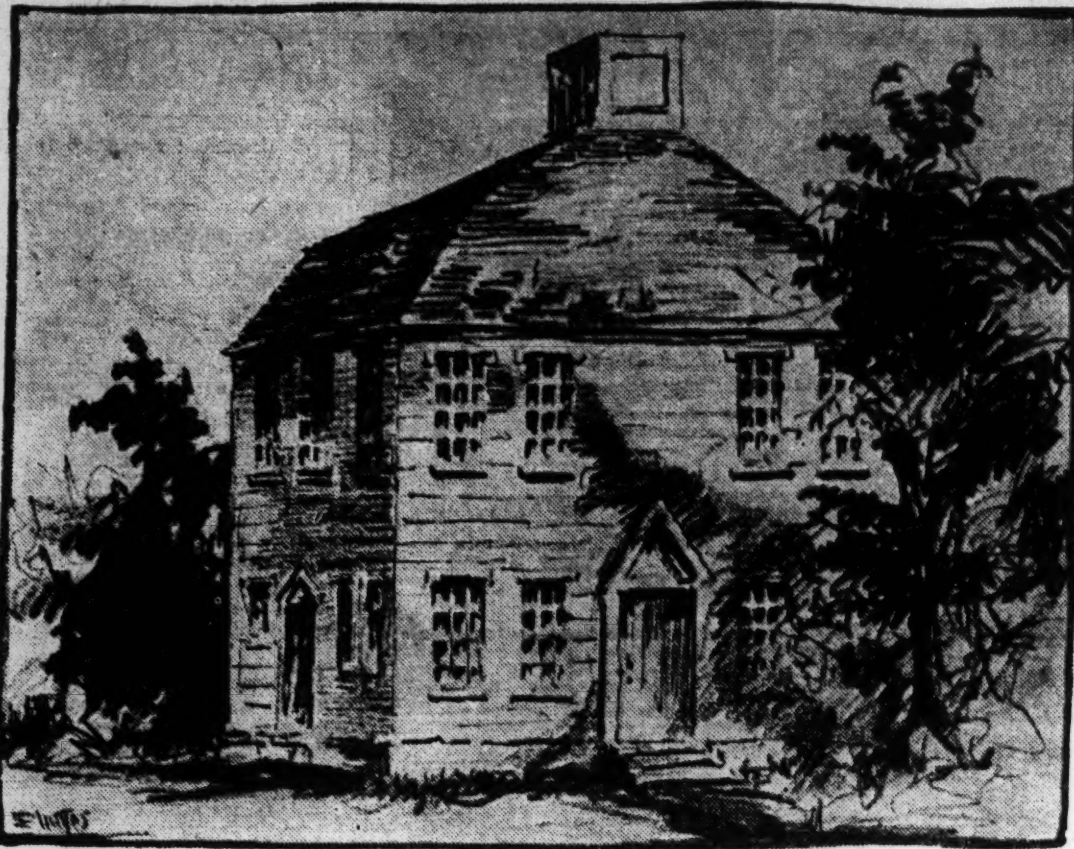
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The Conflict Here Between Crown and Farmers in March, 1775, is Sometimes Claimed to Be the Opening of the American Revolution.

ALBANY NAMED BY METHODISTS

Troy Conference Selects
1926 Meeting Place at
Last Session

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., April 18.—The Troy Methodist Episcopal Conference today voted unanimously to hold the 1926 session at Albany, N. Y. The invitation was extended by the Rev. A. J. Higgins, superintendent of the southern district of the conference.

Announcement had been made by the Rev. H. G. Hageman, pastor of the Trinity Church here where the sessions will be held, that through the generosity of Charles D. Gibson all the delegates to the conference would be his guests at the Wellington Hotel there. The conference, after voting to meet in Albany, voted to send a cablegram of thanks to Mr. Gibson, who is now in Europe.

Invitations for 1927
Pittsfield, Mass., and Amsterdam, N. Y., have invited the conference to meet in those cities in 1927. At that time the centennial of the founding of the first Methodist Episcopal church in Amsterdam will be celebrated.

A unanimous vote in favor of unification with the Methodist Church, South, was recorded last night by the lay electoral association of the conference. The laymen also favored by a large majority admission of laymen to conference sessions on the same basis as clergymen.

The laymen's association chose a committee of five to report to a general conference in 1928 asking that a new amendment be drafted, making more specific the conditions under which laymen might sit with the clergy in the annual deliberations.

Committee Named
The committee consisted of Frank H. Under, Cobleskill, N. Y., president of the association; W. E. Chamberlain, Johnston, N. Y.; Louis H. Nelson, Schenectady, N. Y.; Judge Frank Dwyer, Shattuck, Vt.; and Dr. S. M. Mills, Saranac Lake, N. Y. The daily press was blamed for what he termed the "well nigh continuous abuse of the pulpit" by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York City in an address. He declared that "this age of daily papers

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exploits the exceptional and abnormal."

Rev. George Elliott of New York City, editor of the Methodist Review, declared the church to blame for the World War because, he said, it never thoroughly applied the religion of Christ. He denounced preparedness as a means for preventing wars.

Boston Music Calendar

Sunday afternoon, April 19, in Symphony Hall, a pension fund concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, with a program comprising Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben" and these Wagner excerpts: "Waldweben," from Siegfried, the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal" and the Overture to "Tannhauser."

On the same afternoon, in Jordan Hall, a joint recital by Mary E. Jones, soprano, and Harry Delmore, tenor.

Tuesday evening, April 21, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Agnes Hope Pillsbury.

Friday afternoon, April 24, and Saturday evening, April 25, in Symphony Hall, the twenty-third pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Richard Burgin, concertmaster, will play Prokofiev's violin concerto (first time in Boston). The other numbers will be Mozart's Symphony in C major (K. No. 425), Loeffler's "La Bonne Chanson," and the Overture to "Tannhauser."

Saturday afternoon, April 25, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Lillian Prudden, soprano, assisted by William D. Strong, pianist.

On the same afternoon, at the Boston Opera House, a performance of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the New England Conservatory of Music. Wallace Goodrich will conduct, and the roles of Hansel, Gretel and the Witch will be taken respectively by Jaska Swartz Morse, Bernice Fisher Butler and Maria Claessens.

Sunday evening, April 26, in the Copley Theatre, a program of Shakespearean songs by John Coates, Eng-

lish tenor, appearing for the first time in Boston.

On the same evening, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Alessandro Bondi, tenor, and Ester Ferrarini, soprano.

Monday evening, April 27, in Symphony Hall, the final concert in the supplementary series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, with Mieczyslaw Munz as piano soloist.

Tuesday evening, April 28, in Steinert Hall, a recital by Willard Erhardt, tenor.

Thursday evening, April 30, in Symphony Hall, a second recital by John McCormack.

Friday afternoon and evening, May 1, the twenty-fourth and final pair of concerts for the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, May 3, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Chappin.

Monday evening, May 4, in Symphony Hall, the opening concert of the fourth "Pops" season, with Agate Jovitch as conductor for the ninth year.

BANKERS DEBATE EXCLUSION

Upholding the negative side of the question that the so-called Japanese exclusion act was the best policy, a debating team of three New York bankers won from a Boston group last night at the meeting of the Boston chapter of American Institute of Banking held at the Hotel Westminster.

Raymond Hilliard, Joseph E. Morris, W. T. Kirby—Boston bankers—opposed the New York team of David Sime, Ward D. Hopkins and Edward L. Pierce.

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BOSTON CHAMBER HONORS EVENTS OF APRIL, 1775

(Continued from Page 2)

the great-grandson of William Dawes Jr., who rode on the same night with Paul Revere, only over another route, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, the great-granddaughter of Paul Revere, will be the principal participants. Other William Lawrences, Bishop Samuel G. Babcock and the Rev. Dr. William H. Dewart, rector of Old North Church.

One of the most interesting incidents of these services will be the carrying of lanterns down the aisle of the church and up into the steeple by Paul Revere, a great-grandson of the famous rider. These services will be broadcast as well all other of the anniversary programs in which governmental dignitaries will take part.

The present commemoration of the events typified by this holiday is a joint celebration on the part of Boston, Lexington, Concord, Arlington, Cambridge, Brookline, Somerville, and Medford, which is the development of celebrations previously held more exclusively by Lexington and Concord. Now, under the joint plan, each of the eight towns and cities has its own committee to devise a program to recall its own local part in the events of 1775.

One of the interesting subdivisions of the plans is that in which the air service will take part in the celebration. Maj. Charles E. Woolley, commanding the Twenty-Sixth Division Air Service of the National Guard, accompanied by his adjutant, Capt. Clarence E. Hodge, will fly over the Paul Revere ride route Monday morning. The airplane, which for the first time will officially display the new insignia, a blue disc with a seagull with outspread wings, will depart from the Boston Airport and will also observe the re-enactment of the flight at Concord Bridge.

Another feature of the general program will be the presence of the United States Marine Band, which will come to Boston from Washington tomorrow morning to take part in the Patriots' Day celebrations at Lexington and Concord. On Sunday the band will play at Battle Green, Lexington, from 3 to 4 o'clock, at Concord from 5 to 6, and at Lexington again at 7:30. On Monday it will take part in the Concord parade to Old North Bridge, where the battle will be reproduced at 11:30. In the afternoon at 2:30 it will parade in Lexington.

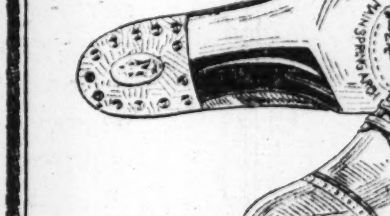


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To honor the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, an exhibition of manuscripts and engravings pertaining to it has been arranged in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library.

The "Souvenir of Lexington" contains several notes, bills and letters by Paul Revere, orders by Generals Warren, Artemas Ward, and others. A large sheet, containing 44 names, is the "Muster Roll of Capt. Gerahom Nelson Company that marched from Mendon to Roxbury on the 19th of April 1775 at the Alarm of the Battle of Lexington."

Emerson's Famous Hymn

There is also an autograph copy of Emerson's famous hymn, beginning "By the rude bridge that arched the flood . . ." and sung at the dedication of the Concord monument, April 19, 1836.

The Diary, or as he calls it, the "Journal from Day today," of Joseph Meriam of Grafton, Mass., is perhaps the most interesting piece in the show cases. The following passages were written on the day of the battle:

"April ye 19, 1775, this day the British troops commenced the most unnatural hostilities . . . On Tuesday April 18 at 11 of the night they came out from Boston & went to Lexington (sic) . . . Destroyed part of our Store but were attacked by a few of our people. They retreated Back with all possible speed with considerable loss."

On Cambridge Common

Another passage says: "Wed. April 19, 1775. This day we had an alarm which passed through the Country it reached Grafton about 12 o'clock. The Town was rallied & marched all Wednesday night &

Thursday till we came to Cambridge Common which was about one or two of ye We. Thursday night we encamped in Landlord Bradstreets Barn."

Sometimes the men were ordered to Charlestown for duty, and Mr. Meriam says that on one occasion he "went into the town to ye ferry & viewed the man of war &c. & we had a fair view of the Town of Boston."

A large Doolittle engraving shows the battle. We see the line of the "Regular Grandiers," with Major Fitch at their head; this was the "Party" which first fired on the Provincials.

STATE TRUST FUND USE DECLARED LEGAL

CONCORD, N. H., April 18.—The New Hampshire Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion that the State has followed the law in the handling of state trust funds, but declined to discuss the moral or expediency factors of past methods.

The opinion was rendered at the request of the House of Representatives, following the report of state auditors, who had declared that the State had appropriated capital amounts of trust funds for general expenses of the State, paying a fixed amount of interest annually to beneficiaries.

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WEST AUSTRALIA TO RETAIN BIG NORTHERN TERRITORY

Though Idle Country Is Costly Burden, State Will Carry
It With Financial Assistance and Settle It
With Residents

PERTH, W. Aust., March 13 (Special Correspondence)—One of the greatest questions that has faced Western Australia since the establishment of federation is now being fought out between a Royal Commission, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, and an expert advisory committee constituted by the State authorities.

The spokesman for the advisory committee, N. Keenan, has bluntly told the Royal Commission, which is investigating Western Australia's disabilities under federation, that unless the State's cry for relief is heeded, it will be compelled to hand its assets and debts over to the Commonwealth, and become Commonwealth territory. The alternative is to seek some other form of relief from the burden of the federal partnership. As things were now, one of those alternatives must come to pass at an early date, as it is impossible to carry on year after year with increasing deficits.

This throwing down of the gauntlet to the federal authorities has created a sensation, not only in Western Australia, but throughout the Commonwealth. The chairman of the Royal Commission pressed Mr. Keenan to explain what he meant by "seeking relief," and he replied that, if the people of the State were not prepared to make the sacrifice of selling Western Australia to the Commonwealth, they might ask for a different relationship in the federal partnership. The request might take the shape of a more liberal basis of representation, more control over the acts of partnership, or the right to govern their own industries in a way that could not be done at present. The chairman asked whether secession was meant, and Mr. Keenan answered, not in the direct sense. It would be a demand for more equitable terms. The large states, New South Wales and Victoria could get whatever they wanted, and the dominant partners should not have the right to impose upon the whole of Australia a policy which, however beneficial to them, was ruinous to Western Australia.

The Immigration Problem
Mr. Keenan outlined what is by far the most important problem which faces the Government—that of immigration, and particularly of the settlement of the lands in the great tracts of the northwest. The occupation of the lands in the more temperate zones of Western Australia is considered to be a safeguard for the empty spaces of the north, but that it would be not only impolitic, but highly dangerous, and manifestly unjust to leave the northwest and north unoccupied and undeveloped. Between 1890 and 1924 the State spent \$3,620,231 in the development of the northwest, and in furnishing

to those who are dwelling there, the most necessary facilities of life. The area of the northwest and the north of Western Australia above 26 degrees of latitude is 562,015 square miles, being nearly two-thirds of the whole of the State. Its population at the 1921 census was 5147, and yet it is a falling population owing to the failure of the mining industry. It is the considered view of the advisory committee, which prepared Western Australia's case for presentation to the Royal Commission, that under no circumstances should that area be surrendered to the Commonwealth.

There is a proposal on foot whereby the area north of the twentieth parallel, including portions of Queensland, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory, will be formed into a separate State, with a provisional Government, and a 10-years' policy of works.

Territory Not to Be Given Up
The chairman of the advisory committee has made it clear to the Federal Royal Commission that the Western Australian Government does not favor anything in the nature of handing over to the Commonwealth what is practically two-thirds of Western Australia's territory. "Notwithstanding that it is a burden to you," insisted the chairman of the Royal Commission, "and that the population has increased only 1000 in 20 years. Yet you still propose to cling to it." Mr. Keenan retorted, as an alternative, that the Commonwealth should share in the cost of immigration into Western Australia, but the answer was that, even if the territory in question were surrendered, Western Australia would still have more country than New South Wales. Moreover, the cost of developing the great northwest would then be borne by the whole of the Commonwealth. Mr. Keenan said this would mean that Western Australia would hand over from her heritage more than two-thirds of the land possible for settlement, and from which trade could arise.

The chairman of the Royal Commission asked if the people of Western Australia would be prepared to accept the formation of a provisional Government, as in Papua, for the northwest. Mr. Keenan expressed the opinion that the federal authorities would not have the power to do that—it could make laws for such a territory, but not establish a Government. The chairman of the Royal Commission said he was sorry to disagree. A series of questions on these vital aspects, put by him to the Government to elucidate the position, will be investigated, but the Royal Commission has promised to try to find a solution for the proved disabilities of Western Australia under federation.

Progress in the Churches

An offensive has been launched against indifference to church attendance among students, according to a report to the board of education of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, South. Student pastors are being employed in college centers, he said, and special religious workers to visit church and state institutions of learning, in the interest of the church and religion.

Religious bodies in France are steadily recovering from the effects of the war. By the middle of 1922 temporary chapels were built in some 200 villages—with the help of other French localities, financial support from England, and the American Red Cross—and these are now being replaced by permanent structures.

M. Paul Fuzier, of the French Protestant Federation, reports that fine churches at Rheims, St. Quentin, Lens and other places have been dedicated. In the theological colleges at Paris, Strasbourg and Montpellier there are more ministerial students than there were before the war. Pastors' stipends have recently been raised 25 per cent.

More than 10,000 mission study classes held regular sessions in Presbyterian churches last year, an increase of approximately 400 over the number of classes registered a year ago. There were 746 distinct schools of missions conducted, a gain of 134.

The Railway Mission in South Africa follows the railway line in giving Christian ministrations to lonely settlers and workers. At a meeting held in London the Rev. Vernon Rossborough said that he had worked a section of the line about 800 miles in length. In 92 cases out of 100 the Railway Mission was the only Christian influence brought to bear on the people living and working along the railway line, he explained, adding that the chaplains received a warm welcome everywhere. But only the fringe of the work that needed to be done was being touched, he said.

A "Dry" Sunday campaign is being organized by the English Sunday Closing Association and the Imperial Alliance for the Defense of Sunday. No fewer than 340 members of Parliament have pledged themselves to support it.

Total collections on the \$18,000,000 Christian education fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1924, reached \$5,719,193. It is announced by Dr. H. H. Sherman, associate secretary of the board of education which has direction of the church-wide Christian education movement.

During the last 12 months, he reported, the payments on amounts subscribed in the campaign amounted to \$1,194,318.63, the peak of collections having been reached in November, when \$207,605.71 was paid in. These amounts do not include \$4,832,258 reported as "new money," which represents gifts to individual schools

nor the \$25,000,000 given to Trinity College by J. B. Duke.

M. Roger Bonnard, secretary of the Swiss Council of the World Alliance, reports that the group called "Amis de la Pensée Protestante" is uniting men of the countries of French speech—Belgium, France, Italy (vallees vaudoises) and French Switzerland—in the work of reconstruction. Another source of "generous internationalism" is the Office de Secours (European Central Bureau for Relief to the Protestant Churches) directed by Dr. Adolf Keller at Zurich.

The Shippensburg (Pa.) Presbyterian Church has just celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. The Carlisle Presbytery, which the local congregation joined a century ago, held the spring meeting at the local church during the anniversary celebration.

Dr. Alexander Ramsay, European organization secretary of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, reports welcome signs of the gradual return of Europe to normal conditions. He sees on all sides many indications of the growth of an international good will, and of the increasing influence of the alliance in fostering it. He says that the Universal Conference on Life and Work at Stockholm in August "may well mark a turning-point in the history of the church and of the world." A Presbyterian deputation will leave London in April to examine and report on the religious situation in eastern Europe among the Protestant and Jewish communities.

The thirtieth international convention of the Christian Endeavor Society will be held in Portland, Ore., from July 4 to 10. At least 16,000 members are expected to attend.

The next stage in the erection of Liverpool Cathedral, Eng., will be the great central space and the western transepts adjoining. Of the £300,000 needed for this part of the work, £60,000 has been raised.

The Congress of the Disciples of Christ will hold its twenty-fifth annual meeting in Chicago, April 27 to 30.

Army and navy chaplains of the Protestant Episcopal Church are to convene May 13 on Governor's Island, New York City.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING
JACKSON, Miss., April 12—The Mississippi State Sunday School Association will be held at Biloxi, April 28 to 30, inclusive. Among the prominent Sunday School workers who will address the meetings is Dr. W. G. Landis of New York, who recently returned from his second tour of the world as general secretary of the World's Sunday School Association, and who, it is said, will describe Sunday School conditions in many foreign lands. Another active leader, who will assist at the convention, is Dr. J. T. Christian, head of the Baptist Institute in New Orleans.

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Whipcord Habits . . . 49.50 to 95.00

Tailored Top Coats

Third Floor

These Coats are made of imported tweed after an
English model and are styled in the approved
loose-from-the-shoulder fashion.

\$48.00 to 85.00

In the Riding Habit Department are boots,
gloves, jewelry, crops and whips to
complete the riding outfit

Regulation Riding Hats

Third Floor

Some women prefer the
softly rolling brim of a felt
"Vagabond"—others
favor a mannish derby
for their severely coiled
heads. Vagabond Hats in
felt . . . \$6.25 & 10.50

Derby Hats in milan or
leghorn \$8.75 to 16.50

Rust-proof Spurs

Third Floor

These Spurs have been
copied from styles espe-
cially favored by English
horsewomen.
Per pair, \$3.75

Women's Footwear

in the ever-smart and always-useful white

Balta White Shoes

White Canvas Walking Pumps with three straps
and Cuban heel . . . per pair \$12.75

White Buckskin Walking Pumps, trimmed with
white patent leather and featuring one strap and
Cuban heel . . . per pair \$17.50

White Kid Dress Slippers with one strap and the
new spike heel . . . per pair \$15.50

Second Floor

Betalph White Silk Hosiery

in weights, qualities and styles to match the various
types of white shoes

\$2.15, 2.65 and upward

First Floor

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ioned especially for Spring and Summer wardrobes.

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ment are extraordinarily good.

Of voile, batiste, crepe and nainsook in white and colors.

Nightrobes, . . . 95c., \$1.45, 1.95 to 3.90

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Step-in Chemises, 95c., 1.45, 1.95 & 2.95

Step-in Drawers or Bloomers,

95c. 1.45 & 1.95

Pajamas . . . 1.95

Athletic Combination Suits . . . 85c.

Second Floor

Glad to have you call.

WOLF BROTHERS
Boys' Department
808 Franklin Street, Tampa, Fla.

RADIO

"LISTENERS IN"
NOW ORGANIZED

Called International Union
of Amateurs of
the Radio

PARIS, April 18 (AP)—The first world congress of "listeners in" today reached the point of perfecting an organization to be called the "International Union of Amateurs of the Radio." Headquarters, it was decided, will be in the offices of the American Radio Relay League, at Hartford, Conn.

At the same time an international committee of professional radio operators recommended action by governments and interested organizations to extend to radio transmission protection of author's rights in artistic and literary products.

The committee adopted a resolution recommending that radio stations be forbidden to reproduce literary and artistic productions without the author's consent. These meetings were part of the International Radio Congress, which assembled here Tuesday in two sections, amateurs and professionals. About 230 radio operators are present, representing more than 20 countries. Among the American representatives are H. P. Maxim of Hartford, Conn., president of the American Radio Relay League; H. B. Warren, secretary of the league; James A. Morris of Atlanta, Ga.; G. E. Hight of Rome, Italy; and Lloyd Jaquet of New York, editor of Amateur Radio.

Transpacific Tests
Show Little Success

Auckland, N. Z., April 18.—Radio-casting tests from the United States to Australia Thursday were disappointing. In New Zealand apparently only one listener picked up America clearly. This was a South Island enthusiast working under adverse conditions. A few Wellington listeners caught snatches of music that were more or less indistinguishable as part of the test program. Radio conditions in Auckland were adverse, although one successful listener, KFI, Los Angeles, and WLV, Cincinnati.

Question Box

Q.—I have been much interested in your construction articles in the pages of the Monitor. For some time I have been considering making up a set with which it would be possible, in England, to listen to American stations, and especially to the "Voice of America" from the Mother Church as from time to time arranged. The two circuits which have most interested me are the most described in a series of articles and illustrated in the issue for March 5. With regard to these two circuits, I should be very grateful if you would kindly inform me on the following points: (1) Which of the two circuits would be the most suitable for the purpose I have in view; (2) the approximate cost of the necessary components of the two circuits; (3) if British radio valves can be substituted for those described without upsetting the circuit; (4) the address of Mr. William Rosenbloom, from whom the set is to be obtained; (5) the address of the "C. B. O. of London, Eng."

(Ans.) Transatlantic radio reception is still a thing of much uncertainty, although we understand that America is heard in England, and that England is heard in America. It is reported that this reception is usually on a set in which the radio-frequency amplification consists of what is known in the United States as a regenerative detector, that is, a detector tube using reaction to feed energy back into the antenna-circuit. It is this type of set that is described in the Drake receiver published Feb. 3 should be able to bring the United States in with some regularity since it is far more powerful than a lone regenerative detector. If you have the set, it will be of the superheterodyne circuit type, this receiver will prove as effective as the superheterodyne, and while the cost of parts is about the same, the tubes and accessories, the fact that this receiver uses but four tubes compared to eight in the superheterodyne halves the cost of tubes and upkeep. The four-tube set is also simpler to build and operate. Everything considered and taking it for granted that you can have a good outside antenna, we would recommend the smaller set. British valves may be used in place of those described. They will be of the so-called "duall-emitter" type, permitting of dry cell operation. Marconi makes the very similar to the "195" valve described, running on from two to three volts and consuming about 30 of an ampere. The address you request is 11 Deering Road, Mattapan, Mass., U. S. A.

WOMEN'S HOURS RESTRICTED
REGINA, Sask., April 11 (Special Correspondence)—A request from restaurant proprietors in Regina and Saskatoon that regulations be altered to permit them to employ female labor, between the hours of 6 o'clock at night and 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, in order to cater to the theater trade, was rejected at a meeting of the Minimum Wage board at the Legislative Buildings yesterday.

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Japanese Listen to Radio



OF ALL the groups that have appeared in photographs of radio listeners, the accompanying picture will probably prove strangest to the Occidental eye. It is none other than K. Inukai, Japanese Minister of Communications, sitting with his family listening-in on Tokyo's first official radio program. The universality of radio is brought home when it is realized that Japanese as well as any other existing tongue is as clearly carried over the radio as though a native was addressing one. With its ability to faithfully reproduce the most delicate tones, the needs for accurate speech are met. There is one notation for radio manufacturers which should not go unnoticed. That is that the present trend toward console model receivers with their long legs will hardly be popular in a country where the listeners-in all sit on the floor.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, APRIL 20

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNEA, Moncton, N. B. (315 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Special musical program in connection with Canada's "Save the Forest" Week; address by Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Premier of New Brunswick.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNEO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Special musical program in connection with "Save the Forest" Week.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.5 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:15—Florence Johns, lyric soprano. 7:25—Pauline News Plashes. 7:30—Dok-Eisenburg and his Sinfonians. 8—Musical. 8:15—From New York. 8:30—A. & P. Gynpale. 10—Organ recital direct from the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

WJZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (323.5 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—University Extension Course on "Chief English Writers of Our Day" by Prof. Robert Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, continues under the auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education. 8—First anniversary program of the New Hotel Kimball studio at Springfield, Mass.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)

9 p. m.—Albany Chamber of Commerce Night. Vocal and instrumental concert, address and orchestral program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Lecture on "The Music of the Future" by Dr. J. M. Barrow, pianist. 8:30 p. m.—Musical program direct from the Mark Strand Theater, New York City. 9—A. & P. Gynpale. 10—Organ recital direct from the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

WAGO, Richmond Hills, N. Y. (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—2 a. m.—Varied musical program.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (290.5 Meters)

7 p. m.—Traymore dinner music. 8—Chalfont-Haddon Hall Trio.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Great English story tellers, talk N. B. Williams Shakespearean Theater. 9—Lecture on "The Music of the Future" by Dr. J. M. Barrow, pianist. 8:30 p. m.—Musical program direct from the Mark Strand Theater, New York City. 9—A. & P. Gynpale. 10—Organ recital direct from the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 p. m.—Twentieth Century Orchestra of Dunkirk, N. Y. 9—Recital by Dr. J. M. Barrow, pianist. 8:30 p. m.—Musical program direct from the Mark Strand Theater, New York City. 9—A. & P. Gynpale. 10—Organ recital direct from the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (325.7 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9—Concert from New York through WEAF.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"A Day on Shipboard," arranged by Third Battalion United States Navy Reserve. 10—Dance program. Frank's Orchestra; Frank Novak, tenor; Redd, pianist; baritone; Miss Thekla Wilson, accompanist; Emily White and A. E. MacDonald, banjo duet.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (345.1 Meters)

10 p. m.—The Cantata, "The Paschal Victim," by Matthews, presented by St. Marcus Church choir; Elmer H. E. Ruhe, director.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (356.6 Meters)

8 p. m.—Piano number; reading, Miss Cecile Burton; weekly request story night, the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; Tri-Adon Ensemble. 8—Program by the

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MINERS' HOME
LIFE IMPROVED

Ashington Coal Company
Conducts Welfare Scheme
for Workers' Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 14—Since welfare work started in earnest a few years ago in the coal fields, much has been done to brighten the lives of those engaged in the monotonous work of getting coal from the pits. In 1920 the Ashington Coal Company, whose pits cover a considerable area and who employ some 11,000 men and boys, started a welfare scheme which has gone some way toward achieving its object.

The Ashington Collieries Magazine, like all other links in the scheme, had a very modest beginning. With only four pages of local matter, and a production of only 750 copies, the first number was published on Jan. 1, 1921. It took a whole month to dispose of that issue. Today the magazine is composed of from 32 to 40 pages, almost all of which are contributed locally. Its circulation is 3700 copies, and it is practically disposed of between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. on the first day of each month.

Team Spirit Encouraged

Its chief propaganda is a steady war against the evils of drink and gambling. Its policy is to exalt healthy sportsmanship, the team spirit, community interests, and all that is good and true wherever it finds them. Among its regular contributors are directors, managers, officials, men and boys of the Ashington Coal Company.

In 1920 the subject of education, with special regard to the needs of this particular industry, was discussed by the directors, management and education authorities, with the result that a continuation school was started at Ashington colliery. A whole-time teacher was appointed, whose salary is paid jointly by the education authorities and the Ashington Coal Company, the latter also providing the premises. It began with a class of 20, but now numbers 50, and has an additional teacher.

Student Ability the Sole Guide

The students are selected strictly according to their abilities and without any reference to the social or official standing of their parents. They attend school two days a week and are paid full wages for those two days as if they were at work. The instruction is nonvocational and extends over a course of three years, at the end of which time the students should be ready for matriculation. Students who show special ability may be considered for a course at college at the expiration of the three years.

The conditions for admission to the Colliery school are that the applicant shall have attended either a secondary school or a night school for two years, since leaving the elementary school, and that he shall produce evidence of ability.

An attempt has been made within the last few months to instill into the minds of school children something of the meaning of the words "industrial welfare." The local educational authorities have permitted the welfare superintendent to give a series of lectures at all the local schools on this subject and these lectures have been followed by the admission, into the gymnasiums and playing fields, of the older boys and girls. This is having good results, and one headmaster recently said that he could see the disciplinary effect upon some of his boys.

Welfare Activities

The attempt to run all the various welfare activities, in a place like Ashington with its collieries somewhat scattered, as separate entities was early seen to be impossible. Therefore a badge was issued, engraved with the words "Welfare Activities."

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Reasonable Minimums

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss had a job beating some ruff for Lucy this morning and he made such a racket that I got excited and started barking.

He seemed to like it though, and the more I barked the faster he worked.

The trouble was the job was done and the Boss carried the ruff away before I had had half enough fun.

But a few minutes later he was back again—Snubs, he said, "I'm bored to do something now, that you'll be interested in!"

Well, do you know what that fellow did? He took all of the bedding out of my little house and gave it a good shaking and airing. I tried, "If you after he had put it into place again and it surely was soft and comfortable!"

There the old colliery "row" has given place to picturesque squares—no block having more than 12 houses in it. Each house has a good garden and even the smallest of them has hot and cold water laid on in the houses and is complete with bath and wash room.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
BIBLE SOCIETY HAS
SUCCESS IN INDIA

BOMBAY, March 17 (Special Correspondence)—There was a large and representative gathering of Europeans and Indians, both men and women, in the city recently, when the Bombay Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society held its annual meeting under the presidency of the Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson.

The report stated that 161,263 copies of the Scriptures were supplied from the Bible House, Bombay, in 566 different languages. With its many translations and its large stocks held by its auxiliaries, the Bible Society was ready to take its part in any forward movement that might take place.

Sir Leslie Wilson, addressing the meeting, said: "Quite apart from its religious appeal, the English version of the Bible is a book which cannot be neglected by any student of English literature or English thought, and it has been interesting to observe in this country that many of the best writers' and speakers' model, not only the form of their remarks, but even the phrases which they use, on the Biblical language of the translation of 1611."

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. Victoria F. Wyatt, Malden, Mass.; Mrs. Nellie C. Quick, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. Agnes Swinger, Leicester, England; Miss Ida M. Knight, North Attleboro, Mass.; Mrs. Irma G. Chisholm, North Attleboro, Mass.; Mrs. A. and R. Chisholm, North Attleboro, Mass.; Mrs. Charles F. Sackett, Roxeman, Mont.; Mrs. Charles F. Hayden, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Victoria, R. C. George B. Cressy, Needham, Mass.; Mrs. Dorothy Summers, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. H. Franzen, Sioux City, Ia.; Mrs. J. O. Calder, Fredericton, N. B.; Mrs. Lois Spore, New York City.

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SUNSET
STORIES

Mr. Merrythought

BOY and Barbara Ann were spending the holidays with Aunt Hester. "What would you like to do?" asked Auntie one morning.

"I'd like to climb that hill," said Boy eagerly. "I do so want to see what is at the top."

"Why, Mr. Merrythought lives there in a little wooden hut," said Auntie. "He'll be pleased to see you, and you can tell him I want some chairs mended when he passes this way."

So they started. The hillside was covered with heather, and the tiny purple bilberries were plentiful. They made the children's mouths all purple, and Boy and Barbara Ann laughed merrily.

When they were half-way there, suddenly right in front of them was Tibby. Now Tibby was the cat. At least at Aunt Hester's there were three cats: Tibby, Puss, and Smut. And here was Tibby purring and rubbing herself round them, as if she had been so clever.

"She'll have to come too," said Barbara Ann.

"I'll carry her," said Boy.

Up they went until it seemed they must soon reach the sky. Once they sat down on the heather and when they started again Tibby ran on ahead. Suddenly they were at the top. It was wonderful up there and worth the struggle! And there before them sat a man making a pretty basket out of the white plith from rushes. For a moment the children stared in astonishment.

"Are you Mr. Merrythought?" said Barbara Ann, shyly.

"Yes, my little dear," said the old man pleasantly.

"And a rare climb you have had, to see my palace," said Boy wonderingly, and looking round.

"Perhaps you think it looks like a wood hut," said the old man gayly. "To me it's a palace and I am a king. I have a hand and I have a car all of my own, and the loveliest pictures, and all the good things of the earth are free."

"A hand?" said Barbara Ann, puzzled.

"Listen," said the old man.

"I'll carry her," said Boy.

Up they went until it seemed they must soon reach the sky. Once they sat down on the heather and when they started again Tibby ran on ahead. Suddenly they were at the top. It was wonderful up there and worth the struggle! And there before them sat a man making a pretty basket out of the white plith from rushes. For a moment the children stared in astonishment.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Millennium by Installments

A Year of Prophecy, by H. G. Wells. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

MR. WELLS has emerged from a twelvemonth's experience in the journalistic field with some 60 articles on current topics to his credit. These articles form the basis of this little volume. Some of the topics are necessarily no longer current. But their interest remains fresh, for all subjects lead to the universal topic of "the future of the world." So that where the event that occasioned the article is past and forgotten, the essay retains its lively interest.

We visit Portugal and recline peacefully at Estoril, watching the green Atlantic waves hit the cliffs and explode into vast mountains of sunlit foam. But only for a moment. Soon we are on a railway, held up by customs officials, and back we come to the program: freedom from bad railways, and from "strangling customs." We travel by air to Czechoslovakia. The little state is ambitious to "become the center of a Europe renewed." But, alas for her ambitions, she "objects to the German language." She is "sinking back into childish monogamy." And so, back to the program: freedom from petty language barriers and all the wasteful machinery of the small nation.

The world is "caged" and Mr. Wells is caged. He likens himself to a beetle imprisoned in a paper box, patiently crawling round and round for an outlet. A better illustration would be his own frustrated attempts to fly to Warsaw, to Constantinople, to Moscow, to the uttermost parts of the earth, only to be brought down by engine trouble or frontier entanglement and to be sent crawling the remainder of the journey on "the shabby."

Mr. Jones Tackles Socialism

What is Capital? By Henry Arthur Jones. London: Eveleigh Nash & Grayson. 2s. 6d. net.

THE World War first deflected Mr. Jones's interest from the drama, which, until then, had principally engaged him, to the social questions that now claim so much of his thought. In "Patriotism and Popular Education"—one of the finest examples of virile prose that this century has given us—much that he has written in the past passes for "education" today; in "My Dear Wells" he poured kindly satire upon the social philosophy of that eminent writer; and in the present volume—comprising the last three chapters of a forthcoming work, "Bernard Shaw as a Thinker," of which the first six have appeared in the English Review—he seeks again, with characteristic vigor and earnestness, to point out fallacies in modern socialistic economic theories.

"With more than 5,000,000 of voters determined to overthrow our present civilization"—a reference to Labor's vote at the last British election—Mr. Jones thinks it imperative that we should re-examine and re-affirm "the primary laws which govern all social structure"; and this, accordingly, he sets out to do, by giving us this inquiry into the meaning of the words "Capital" and "Labor," two abstract terms currently used, he thinks, in a sense so false as needlessly to confuse political thought, and to provoke industrial strife, instead of fostering a healing and reconciling attitude.

Briefly put, Mr. Jones's thesis amounts to this, that, human nature being what it is, the present capitalistic régime, in one form or another, is the only practicable one, and that any attempt to nationalize or communize wealth can end only in disaster in England as it has already in Russia. All capital, he holds, is either "available" or "potential," that is, already and actually, or potentially, existent, and since every man who possesses either a spade or a sixpence is already, to that extent, a capitalist, the artificial line so frequently drawn between the possessor and the nonpossessor is, ipso facto, wholly false and misleading. "What is Capital?" it will be apparent, sets forth no new ideas; but is just a simple, lucid, forcible

disheartened railway systems of central Europe."

He wants, and he believes the world wants, to fly out to "the great outside," to soar above these unnecessary obstacles, and his plans for unifying himself merge quite naturally into his plans for unifying the world. He would sink narrow nationalism, with its limiting "little scraps" of air routes, railways, customs, coinage, defense systems, and foreign policy into great international trusts. He would suppress the babel of tongues in great "language groups," such as the English-speaking and Latin-speaking, and he would establish a world league of such groups to dis-

place the present Geneva League of Nations. As for the individual, Mr. Wells would have him housed in efficient, labor-saving apartment blocks. He would have him taught freedom from narrow ideas in the school of Sanderson of Oundle, he would have him instructed in international courtesies, in the world's history, shunning the classics and other traps for the unwary. He would have universal education continue up to the age of 18, at which age the young citizen would receive the franchise, on the most enlightened system of proportional representation. In such wise will the reader collect

material for the millennium piece-meal from these essays. And if he believes in carrying mechanical efficiency to the limit of refinement, he will find much to his liking. If, on the other hand, he believes that tinkering with the mere machinery of existence is not the first requisite to human happiness, he will still find interest and entertainment in Mr. Wells's irrepressible enthusiasm.

One minor case Mr. Wells escapes from in triumph. For 12 months he has been in journalistic harness, turning out his weekly article, whether he would or no. He now lays down his pen with a sigh of relief, and, in his concluding article, announces with much admiration for the professional journalist: "Henceforth for my poor irregular brain there shall be no more periodicity."

Mr. Boyd in France Again

Points of Honor, by Thomas Boyd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

OF THE books that have come out of the war so far, Thomas Boyd's "Points of Honor" has stood out as one of the most impressive, for in it he succeeded in conveying to the noncombatant the meaning of war to the men who fought. But it was a large canvas he

pointed. There remained his version of the more intimate pictures of life in the ranks, showing the effect of war conditions on individuals. These he gives in "Points of Honor," with all the excellence of the earlier book. Mr. Boyd has an uncommonly fine plan of story-telling. He never overloads his tales, keeping to the subject in hand without an instant's swerving. He has a keen eye for de-

Verse of Twilight

Edward Eastaway shows marked affinities with that of Freeman, though perhaps there was no conscious influence in either direction. That, however, is merely an interesting chance. The "condition music" which Freeman's poetry seeks and, as nearly as words may, achieves, is due to no easy verbal melodies. On the contrary, it is in his flickering rhythms and delicately modulated outlines, in cadences which do mostly quietude, in his exclusion of the solid and the vivid do not imply a denial of them. He may prefer, as the landscape of his poetry, misted to naked hills. But beneath their nebulous garments the hills are always there. His thought, if subtle, is never uncertain; and behind the wavering rhythms of his verse is plenty of Rossetti's "fundamental brain-work."

A Defense of the Surtax

Taxation and Welfare, By Harvey Whitefield Peck. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

THE proposal of Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, that the revenue law be amended to reduce the percentage of surtaxes on large incomes, and the theories upon which he bases his proposal, give especial interest to Professor Peck's treatise, in which he arrives at conclusions adverse to those put forward by Mr. Mellon.

The first and larger part of the book is devoted to an examination of the scope of public expenditures in different stages of social organization, and the effect which taxation can be made to have upon the production, distribution, and consumption of goods—how it may be designed and applied so as to check economic waste and stimulate economic wealth. He finds that the state of economic and political development which has been reached in the United States justifies increased

public expenditures in that country—i.e., increased taxes. The second part deals with the question of the most equitable and practicable distribution of the tax burden. The author first takes up the accepted concepts of justice which are to be used as a touchstone for testing all proposed theories of distribution of the burden of taxation. Next, a chapter is devoted to an attempt to show that the progressive surtax will probably not curtail business enterprise and initiative—i.e., suppress the activities of the entrepreneur. Before passing to an exposition of his own theory of taxable faculty which forms the conclusion of his work, the author musters authoritative statistics and reasoning to show that existing high surtaxes have not operated to reduce the accumulation of capital for investment, and that still higher taxes under the existing system, or under an even higher maximum surtax, might be productive of great public benefit.

The author has brought together much information previously presented in other extant works in developing his premises and deriving his conclusions. The treatise is doctrinal in character, and is a work to be studied rather than read.

tal, for cause and effect, and a doggedness in bringing out his points that would take on the elements of bitterness were it not interlarded with understanding and sympathy. The American army, according to the author, was no melting pot in which each man lost his individuality or that shading peculiar to his own part of the United States. It is hard

to pick out particular stories from this volume, for they are all good, all bring out the elements of character that most impressed Boyd for their starkness. First, there is the little Lieutenant Bird, who, feeling his men thought him a coward, stole away from the hospital, wounded, and doggedly fought his way back to his outfit as they set out for the front. There was "The Kentucky Boy" who quite naturally spent his time at war in carrying on a personal feud, imperturbably and without animosity.

"Rintintin" is particularly good. It is the story of the love affair in France of a braggart, a touchingly with understanding and sympathy. The American army, according to the author, was no melting pot in which each man lost his individuality or that shading peculiar to his own part of the United States. It is hard

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means, the form from the matter, the subject from the expression."

If to ears attuned to poetry welling from more familiar and less subterranean springs the result seems sometimes a little vague and shadowy, it is an illusion which a more careful attention will dispel. For though Freeman's verse is full of twilight, tree-cast shade and the broken lights on moving water, though the colors on his palette are mostly quiet, his exclusion of the solid and the vivid do not imply a denial of them. He may prefer, as the landscape of his poetry, misted to naked hills. But beneath their nebulous garments the hills are always there. His thought, if subtle, is never uncertain; and behind the wavering rhythms of his verse is plenty of Rossetti's "fundamental brain-work."

The Flavor of the Farm

Kelsey's Rural Guide, by David Stone Kelsey. Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press. \$1.50.

HERE is a book for those who are wistful for life in the country. A book that has about the scent of apple blossoms and the hum of bees in June. It is a helpful, stimulating little book of a thousand suggestions, hints and enthusiasms, a book for one's mood, to be read in the country, and in any case to be laid by for reference when one's experience has ripened. "A practical handbook for the farmer, granger, suburbanite and all town folk who enjoy outdoor life and hope for a rural home," says the subtitle. It is all of that and more. It is the fruit of a life spent with all the problems and joys and experiences of its 60 tiny chapters. "Skip anywhere," suggests the author, and it is easy to skip from the back to the front to the middle until one has tried every chapter. Mr. Kelsey seems to have culled from his wisest and happiest editorials and grange lectures. If he has missed any of the questions that occur to the newcomer on the farm he certainly has covered

the ground more satisfactorily than a number of larger and duller books would do. A hard book it must have been to find a title for, and the title does not do justice. It is more than a guide. It is like a friendly old neighbor who hales you as a fellow ruralist, ready to give you his notion on any question, eager to share his enthusiasm with you, confident that you will find life in the country as full, interesting and happy as he has made his own.

One need not be even a prospective farmer to enjoy Mr. Kelsey's book. He has packed it with agricultural wisdom, but he has not cumbered it with a single technicality. And it is more than informational. For its flavor of the farm one is glad to put it on the shelf of pleasant books from the Atlantic Monthly Press.

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"My Dear Shaw"

Table-Talk of G. B. S., Conversations on Things in General Between George Bernard Shaw and His Biographer, by Archibald Henderson. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

A MODEST and self-sacrificing gentleman and scholar is Mr. Archibald Henderson. He plays Boswell to Shaw's Johnson. He represents himself as "feeder" in the vaudeville team of Shaw and Henderson.

subjects, from relativity to the cinema, from the arts to politics, and the Shavian epigrams flash, plausible, penetrating, preposterous, but never, you may be certain, ponderous.

Delightfully is the "Silent Drama" dismissed: "The colossal proportions make mediocrity compulsory. They kill at the average of an American millionaire and a Chinese coolie, a



son. Surely here is a pure and disinterested service to the cause of letters.

"My Dear Shaw"—thus Henderson frequently addresses his friend in this series of five carefully informal table-talks on things in general. So all of us have addressed the mighty Shaw mentally as we have read or listened to his lucubrations on things in particular, and our inflection, like Henderson's, has indicated emotions varying from exasperation to affection.

Of course nothing is alien to the Shavian genius, and so the talk must skip and dance about all sorts of

cathedral-town governors and a mining-village barmaid, because the film has to go everywhere and please everybody. . . . You cannot combine the pursuit of money with the pursuit of art." And to the question whether it would not be better to engage first-rate authors to write directly for the films: "Certainly not; first-rate authors: democracy always prefers second-rates. And as to why none of Shaw's plays has been filmed, 'Because I wouldn't let them. . . a play with the words left out is a play spoiled.'"

Making Shaw Serve
In this section comes one of those interpolations that reveal the real quality of the modest biographer. Shaw has concluded a long philippic against the absurdities of American motion pictures with the demand: "Can you do nothing to stop them?" And Henderson replies: "The only way to stop them is with ridicule. That is why I am making you talk."

Nor does journalism fare much better than the cinema at Shaw's hands: "In my youth all writing was done by men who, if they had little Latin and less Greek, had at any rate been in schools where there was a pretense of teaching them; and they had all read the Bible, however reluctantly. Nowadays, with all gone: literary work is intrusted to men so illiterate that the mystery is

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how they ever learned their alphabet."

Things American apparently have made little impression on G. B. S., who "however admits that as he never has been in the United States and "never reads any books—at least hardly any," he is not in too good a position to judge. Most amusing is his comment on a list of authors of whom intellectual America is rather proud. He "seems to have heard the name of Edith Wharton, but cannot connect anything with it." He has never heard of Willa Cather, Zola Gals, Sherwood Anderson, or Stuart P. Sherman (he confuses this critic with the Civil War general).

Sinclair Lewis "Nice Chap"
Sinclair Lewis is a "nice chap. I met him with Mary Austin after 'Main Street,' and he gave me 'Babbalanza.' Frank Harris used to talk of Theodore Dreiser, 'But I never read him.' Of O. Henry: 'I swallowed six volumes of his stories at a gulp. I have no criticism to make; they are hours' concourse.' Of Eugene O'Neill: 'I have seen a couple of his plays and read some others. . . . Mr. O'Neill's dramatic gift and sense of the stage are unquestionable; but as far as I know his work he is still only a Fante Shakespeare, peopling his tale with Calibans.'"

But with Upton Sinclair and H. L. Mencken it's a different story: "Yes, I know Upton. More power to his elbow! An American Defoe. And Mencken is 'an amusing dog, and a valuable critic, because he thinks it more important to write as he feels than to be liked as a good-hearted gentlemanly creature.' Doubtless few readers will be puzzled at these two critical opinions."

In matters of Anglo-American contrasts, Shaw is equally unconventional and equally dogmatic: "The slow, deliberate Britisher is as imaginary as the hustling American. . . . The real Englishman in business comes to grief in the United States, more interested in golf than in his business. The real American comes to grief because he thinks he is hustling along fine when he is only sending unnecessary telegrams and taking unnecessary journeys all day long. Americans have the most elaborate filing systems in the world, but no American can ever find a letter."

Politically, Shaw thinks, "an alliance of Germany, France, the British Empire and the United States is what was wanted in 1913; and it is still urgently needed in spite of the three languages involved. Without it there can be no real peace in the world." The League of Nations "would be a somewhat less glaring imposture with the United States than it is with the United States out." "The way out of the Ruhr is the way in, traversed in the opposite direction."

Equally pointed comment is here on censorship of books, on the Little Theater movement, on instruction in playwriting, on the Einstein theory. Perhaps space may be allowed for one more quotation, this time with the astronomer as butt: "A man's sense of humor should be sufficient to prevent him from believing that our neighbor the sun, so close to us that a cloud between us can make the difference between a hot day and a cold one, is 93,000,000 miles off, or even 93,000. I have no patience with such follies."

L. A. S.

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Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

A Legend of Montrose, by Sir Walter Scott. New York: Oxford University Press. American branch. \$1.50.

Paid in Full, by Ian Hay. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.00.

Pattern, by Rose L. Franken. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.

Gullible's Travels, by Ring W. Lardner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.

You Know Me, Al, by Ring W. Lardner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.

The Big Town, by Ring W. Lardner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.

The Chase, by Mollie Panter-Downes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.00.

The School for Ambassadors and Other Essays, by J. J. Jusserand. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

The Lost Ones, by A. M. Hassanein Bey. New York: The Century Company. \$4.00.

Studies in the First Folio, 1623-1625, by M. H. Spielmann. New York: Oxford University Press. American branch. \$2.50.

The Adventure of Wrangel Island, by Vilhjálmur Stefánsson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$5.00.

The Geneva Protocol, by David Hunter Miller. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

The William Ward Genealogy, by Charles Martyn. New York: Arcturus Ward. \$2.00.

The Bolsheviki Myth, by Alexander Berkman. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$3.00.

Sandalwood, by Fulton Oursler. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.00.

Expansionists of 1812, by Julius W. Pratt. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.00.

The Gardener, by L. H. Bailey. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.00.

Bay Island, by Oswald Adair. New York: Greenberg, Publisher, Inc. \$2.00.

History of the League for Industrial Rights, by Walter Gordon Merritt. New York: League for Industrial Rights. \$2.00.

Short Studies on Great Subjects, by James Anthony Froude. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch. 80 cents.

The Far Princess, by Edmond Ross. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.

The Jones Complete Course in Spelling, by W. Franklin Jones. Chicago: Holt & Co. \$4.00.

The Boy and His Vocation, by John Irving Swets. Peoria, Ill.: The Manual Arts Press. \$1.50.

A Short History of American Railways, by Slason Thompson. Chicago: Bureau of Railway News and Statistics. \$2.00.

Purple and Fine Women, by Edgar Saltus. Chicago: Pascal Covici. \$2.00.

In Mexican Waters, by George Hugh Ransing. Boston: Charles E. Lauriat Company. \$4.50.

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THE HOME FORUM

With the Ladies of Llangollen

IN THE days of long ago, when the stage coaches from London to Holyhead, carrying passengers for Ireland, used to cross the Welsh mountains and stop to change horses at lovely, leafy, bird-chanted Llangollen, they often carried visitors, whose names the guard must have uttered with awe, to pay their respects to two literary ladies who lived in a little jewel of a house near the village.

The long, low manor house, with its rich black oak front, laden with carving, its lovely porch and diamond-paned windows, may still be seen today, set upon a little hill with woodlands all around it. It is approached by a lane whose mossy banks were once studded with primroses, violets and dandelions. The garden, which was once a part of the valley of the rushing, rocky Dee, and then across the wall of craggy limestone cliffs that bound the famous vale; and through the trees there is a glimpse of Bran's old castle, perched high upon its precipitous rock-like hill.

When the writer was a child she stood often before the garden gate wondering what it could have been that made the two ladies who lived in the pretty house of a hundred years ago remembered so piously by the country. They were friends, she was told, who had never married, and had lived together for fifty years without once quarrelling; they had dressed in a fashion of their own, worn their hair short and powdered white, and never slept away from their loved home.

But even in pinafore days, one recognized that such peculiarities were inadequate to account for the homage of posterity. Down in the little town were charming plates and teapots, bearing pictures of the ladies, either seated at a carved table in a pretty library, or walking in a garden, wearing tall hats and voluminous riding dresses, with very many cravats. These, visitors to the town bought and carried away as souvenirs (indeed, they do still); but of the actual history of their heroines, the natives seemed to know nothing, and one's curiosity faded away, because, as the country folk always spoke of the great age of the ladies, the childish imagination refused to differentiate between their antiquity and all the other old, old things in the valley.

Perhaps the true history of the two friends was too complex, too much the outcome of the age of revolution and experiment ever to have been quite comprehensible to their simple Welsh neighbors, whose horizon was bounded by their own affairs. As a matter of fact, the story concerned youth, and not age, and heroic youth, knowing what it preferred and not humbly saying amen to that, the world said it ought to prefer. Here is the gist of it.

In the year 1772, Sarah Ponsonby, a young and beautiful girl, thoughtful and gracious, together with her very dear friend Lady Eleanor Butler, rode leisurely along the highroad, calmly, shaded with lovely oaks and

firs and beeches, winds gently down-hill from the top of the pass to the village. Miss Sara was disguised, Shakespearean fashion, and played groom to her older companion; it was a serious as well as a romantic journey that they were undertaking; for they had crossed by ship from Ireland, and were running away from home and certain matrimonial alliances that had been planned for them. They were both orphans, and, like Rosalind and Celia, were looking for some secluded wilderness where they might live in their own way. They saw this pretty valley, so sheltered and romantic in its every aspect, and chose it as an ideal refuge. A year or two later, then, we find them installed in the little manor house, with faithful Molly Carril, their Irish servant, to superintend their household. That we know so much, is due to the fact that the ladies had many literary friends and especially one, Miss Anne Seward, sometimes known as "The Swan of Lichfield," who often visited Llangollen and was fully alive to every phase of existence that appeared to be at all poetic.

If only Miss Seward had been able to tell a plain tale and had not written verse that unwinds itself like a ball of knitting silk and has every verbal embellishment except the most precious ones, "le mot juste" and simple common-sense, we should have understood the ladies better. As it is, we are left wishing that there had been a Boswell among their friends, for from their diaries we perceive what exceptionally interesting and simple common-sense, we should have understood the ladies better. As it is, we are left wishing that there had been a Boswell among their friends, for from their diaries we perceive what exceptionally interesting and simple common-sense, we should have understood the ladies better.

The settling in at Plas Newydd must have been very delightful. There was a library to furnish, for both ladies were scholars, and every day they intended to pass several hours in this, their favorite apartment, engaged in serious study; they owned many books and bought many more—Madame de Sévigné's Letters, the French history, a great collection of Italian poets, the English classics, and, above all, everything ever written by Rousseau. One cannot help thinking that he was their favorite author; and that, as in the amusing case of Thomas Day (the author of Sandford and Merton), this fantastic little household was one more proof of the influence exerted by "the first great modern," as he has been called, over the men and women of that time. The break with tradition involved in this little experiment in feminism (so odd in a world that looked upon women as mere appendages to men), was a great thing. By and by, their friends forgave them and granted further assistance. An extensive garden was planted and a bird cage installed for the benefit of the redbreasts, blackbirds and thrushes. A cow grazed in a little meadow and a little dairy was built, where you could make one pat of butter. Scips (the sportive dog, still painted on the teapots) took up his abode with them. Lady Eleanor, who loved music, not only played the harpsichord, but would come and play sweet airs upon a harp to charm English visitors, but arranged to have continuous melody around her by fixing an Aeolian harp upon a balcony.

Miss Sally must have been very happy, for she loved water-color painting, and where could she have found sweeter subjects than along the upper valley where the sheep lay under the rose hedges and the brown hills changed their smiling aspect a dozen times in a day, as the clouds cast their soft shadows upon them. She had another pastime, too, the sport of dog, still painted on the teapots, took up his abode with them. Lady Eleanor, who loved music, not only played the harpsichord, but would come and play sweet airs upon a harp to charm English visitors, but arranged to have continuous melody around her by fixing an Aeolian harp upon a balcony.

They lived industriously, reading or working all day long; the entries of what they did speak of the valley hills, or the mist of autumn restricted their walks to the shrubbery; the post arrives, a kindly dispatch, wife calls with eggs, they dispassionately present the post. Every hour is accounted for, and each evening the worth of the day is tried, as it were, in sweet, serious fashion; so that we find such entries as "a silent, happy day," "an undisturbed, peaceful day," "a day of most perfect and sweet retirement," or, after visitors, "a tumultuous day." Some of their later days must have been indeed tumultuous: for before many years had passed the ladies had a European reputation for learning, wit, and what was then called eccentricity, so that they were besieged by distinguished visitors. Madame de Genlis came with her little Madame d'Orléans, Lord Edward Fitzgibbon and his lovely Pamela, Prince Pickle-Muskau, Mrs. Forster, Sir Walter Scott, the Duke of Wellington. Many records remain of the visitors' impressions of the ladies, "the dear, inimitables," as Charles Matthews, the actor, called them; but we have only one account of what they thought of a guest, and he is a Welshman whom they did not like, because he talked of tiresome local trivialities.

The most amusing record is that concerning Wordsworth, who wrote a sonnet to celebrate their beloved home and the wonderful valley; the sonnet was certainly poor, indeed I think it is the very worst sonnet the poet ever perpetrated, and Lady Eleanor was scornful of his verses; indeed, I think it was this that so impressed the ladies' memory upon the little town, their gaiety making all the neighborhood seem festive and happy. But something else assisted. We know from the entries in their account books, which are still in existence, that their charity was boundless and their courtesy simple and beautiful; some of the expenses are quaintly reminiscent of a bygone day: A travelling boy for the kindness

with which he gave us some pinks, 1s.

Our hayingmaker supper to fourteen persons, 19s. 3d.

Poor Irish woman, 1s.

Muffins for kitchen quality, 6d.

Milk, for spoiling tea-kettle, 1s. 3d.

Little Mollie, encouragement for going well-dressed to church, 1s.

It is all very long years ago; but it has been remarked that there is not a human life in all the records of the past, "but, properly studied, may lend a hint and a help to some," and this story certainly touches in the "springs of thought and kindness."

G. T.

Athens

Nay, not all ruin! In air and sky, the old historic hill, a sense of something that cannot die there lingered, and lingers still,—

A gleam of the light that forever will be

On all the nations afar.

Like the trail that falls over the summer sea

At the set of the Titan star.

Oh, well to remember the deeds and days

Of thy past, handed silently down,

While the sun on thy forehead of mountains lays

Fair city, the Violet Crown!

—Samuel Valentine Cox, in "Goals of Art."

Nazareth

One Sunday night we rode into Nazareth. It is a charming and picturesque hill town. How bright the stars shone that night. It was a benediction to sleep in the little town where Jesus had lived for thirty years. Nazareth is one of the sure places of Palestine. Early Monday morning before breakfast so much of the gospel story unfolded itself before our eyes. We found a little lad who was willing to serve as our guide to find a real carpenter shop, such as Jesus knew. In a little while we had found the shop—and the carpenter, who was a Jew, spoke to us of the Divine Carpenter. Before breakfast that morning we had seen three camels come through the village, as if with the three wise men; a shepherd carrying a lamb in his arms; we had seen another Joseph walking, leading a donkey on which rode Mary and the Child; and we had photographed a sweet-faced young woman of Nazareth with a baby in her arms, and when we asked her name, she had answered, "Mary. How lively the life of Jesus' day came back to us."

Jesus seemed very near to us on the Sea of Galilee. . . . We spent one morning on its waters, and those hours seemed to us so wonderful. The big hills encircle the lake, and very green and beautiful they are. We could see Mount Hermon, covered with snow, far off to the northeast, and to the northwest the distant mountains of Lebanon, from which came the cedars of Lebanon. When we first went upon the lake from Tiberias the water was smooth as a mill-pond. Before we had been out an hour there was a heavy windstorm and the whitecaps were everywhere on the water and the waves boisterous. It was the gospel story again, with Jesus asleep in the hinder part of the ship. We saw the fishermen at some points mending their nets. Along the shores were Capernaum, where Jesus preached in the synagogue, and Magdala, famous as the home of Mary Magdalen.

Where we saw a boat drawn out from the shore and many people gathered around near it, we recalled that scene of old when Jesus had spoken to the people from just such a little boat drawn out from the shore. Oliver Huckel, in "The Secret of the East."



A Stronghold of Dukes of Brittany. From a Drawing by O. Gieberich

IN A country filled with interest for both the historian and artist there are few more interesting byways than the narrow streets which follow the encircling walls in the old town which at one time was the residence and stronghold of the Dukes of Brittany. Today the peasant women, in the costume which has changed but little since those olden days, find the streets along the walls short cuts from the country outside to the big market in the center of the town. The stone steps on the right in the above picture lead to a dwelling which has been built into the walls, one of the ancient crenellated towers showing in the background.

The Mother of the Violinist Listens

She knows that fleet victory of fingers.

And every flight of the Mercury-winged bow;

She does not play herself,

She is not a musician, no,

But is he not her son?

She knows those fingers,

Laughed as they fumbled at the toy fiddle brought to him, her baby,

On Chanukkah.

Marveling a little even then. . . .

O world of tuneful purpose since then,

Persistent, patient,

O conquered world where he, aloof

and lifted,

As on a hill,

Stands with his violin against his face,

Child's face, boy's, and man's:

O comfortable, lovely world!

She sits alone.

Serene as Buddha in the great building.

So she sat in the Crimean market-place

Among her chickens and red cabbage,

Haggling a little,

Counting her kopeks stolidly.

She knows those fingers!

And yet

There is such sweetness in that

trill, edged sound

Cutting into our hearts,

Imperious clamor of four strings

rising above the surf of orchestra,

Quivering like heat in the air. . . .

She pushes from her plump shoulder the fur he gave her,

His diamonds bear witness to the glittering years;

The mother of the violinist listens.

Does one note falter? Fail?

Slip like a star from that steep firmament?

She knows!

The mild face grows intent,

The fur slips—slips.

A-a-a-h—

A thousand hands strike together,

The sound is arid,

Flat as a sandy road,

In any key.

Krachtadig Gebed

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde verschijnend artikel over Christian Science

HET in eenvoudige woorden vast vertrouwen in God en in Zijn wijs, verzekerd dat de Vader altijd slechts datgene wat het beste is voor Zijn kinderen doen zal. Het kan de goddelijke bedoeling van wijsheid niet veranderen, zoals Mrs. Eddy leert op blz. 2 van "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures". "Gebed kan de Wetenschap van het zijn niet veranderen, maar dient om ons ernaar over te stemmen te brengen. Goedheid voert tot het bewijzen van de Waarheid." Wanneer wij de verlangens des harten in oprechtheid en in waarheid ophopen tot de goddelijke bron van al het goede, komt de geest in samenzijn met de wet van het goddelijk Mind, en de volmaakte werking van de harmonie van de zinnen en roept de harmonie der Waarheid te voorschijn.

In Christian Science is het gebed des geloofs een vreugdevol erkennen van Gods alzijn en immer-tegenwoordigheid, met dankbaarheid gepaard. Het is ware aanbidding, een blijde bevestiging van Gods almacht, een erkennen van wat God waarlijk is en van wat de mensch is als Zijn weerspiegeling, en dit alles onderworpen aan de veelomvattende verklaring: "Uw wil geschiede." Zult gebed gezond en in naam der Waarheid en in vreugdevolle verwachting, wordt verhoord; terwijl gebed dat in twijfel, treurigheid en klagen opgezonden wordt, Hem niet bereikt, omdat de Goddelijke ziele waarvoorstellen niet. Het goddelijk Mind is niet in staat datgene te hooren wat geheel buiten zijne eigen substantie, intelligentie en volmaaktheid ligt.

Mrs. Eddy schrijft over des Christens geloof in Gods verhooring van een gebed om verlossing van zonde in haar Message to the Mother Church for 1901 (blz. 19): "Ik heb deze leer lief, want ik weet dat gebed den zoeker dichter nabij de goddelijke Liefde brengt en hij daardoor vindt wat hij zoekt, Gods genezende en verlossende macht."

Learning Stable

After a week, when the pair had been halter-broken and would follow readily, Young Will led Boxer into the yard. Esther followed with Beauty. Slowly round the yard they went, giving the youngsters time to admire and absorb the strange new objects—the water-cart, the milk-cart, the many-legged blinding-machine that looked like some monstrous insect and required much sniffing.

Then Will led Boxer to the door of the stable. The young horse peered into the dimness with alert ears and wide, sensing nostrils. He had never seen anything like that before. . . . He tossed up his head and backed away into Beauty, who was at his heels. The sense of her presence, and the familiar dig of her muzzle into his quarters, reassured him somewhat. His eyes explored the dungeon with increasing curiosity and diminishing fear. From it arose a fragrant smell and the sound of munching. Then as his eyes became accustomed to the half-light he was aware of a long row of horses, each in a little cell to himself. They were ponies, but they were busy, and they were obviously happy. The steady sound of their munching, and the muffled stir of their occasional

Efficient Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE simple request voiced by the disciples to Jesus of Nazareth, "Teach us to pray," has echoed and re-echoed throughout succeeding centuries. And still the world is more or less asking how to pray aright and to know what makes prayer powerful. A clergyman preaching a sermon in Glasgow in 1789 presented his concept of prayer in these words:

"God is not subject to those sudden passions and emotions of mind which we feel; nor to any change of His measures and conduct by their influence. He is not wrought upon and changed by our prayers; for with Him there is no variableness nor shadow of turning. Prayer only works the effect upon us, as it contributes to change the temper of our minds, to beget or improve right dispositions in them, to lay them open to the impressions of spiritual objects. . . . and all those assistances which He has promised to those who call upon Him in sincerity and in truth. The efficacy of prayer does not lie in the mere asking; but in its being the means of producing that frame of mind which qualifies us to receive."

This sense of prayer is similar to that which Mrs. Eddy reveals in her writings. She says in "Unity of God" (p. 9), on similarity in fragmentary ideas: "Sometimes it is said, by those who fail to understand me, that I monopolize; and this is said because ideas akin to mine have been held by a few spiritual thinkers in all ages. So they have, but in a far different form." In every case of such similarity it will be discovered that while the recognized idea is identical, it lacks an accompanying understanding of its Principle, of the definite active cause which gives the idea practical value and utility. Lacking such fundamental basis, ideas of wisdom appearing in sermons and books of sincere thinkers have often been found to be as mere wails of thought. Consequently, they have not been applicable to humanity's needs, except in a limited way.

Therefore, in a general sense it can be said that until Mrs. Eddy discovered the nature of God as divine Principle and the positive rules whereby to demonstrate His living Principle, many found their prayers unavailing. When the storms of disease have seemed severe and the

waves have rolled high, prayer has appeared to be smothered, and for a time hope has been beclouded. Often, the love of God has cleared away the obstructions more in "unsought ways" than in what is termed answer to prayer. But Mrs. Eddy teaches that righteous prayer is answered; and she gives the rule of faith and understanding whereby we may reach the ear of Omnipotence, even as Jesus taught, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."

This, then, is the prayer of faith: It is the trusting firmly in God and in His will, assured that the Father will always do for His children that only which is best. It cannot change the divine purpose or wisdom; as Mrs. Eddy teaches in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 2): "Prayer cannot change the Science of being, but it tends to bring us into harmony with it. Goodness attains the demonstration of Truth." Lifting the heart's desires to the divine source of all good "in sincerity and in truth," thought touches the law of divine Mind, and that perfect law abolishes the discords of sense, bringing out the harmony of Truth.

In Christian Science the prayer of faith is a joyful acknowledgment of God's allness and ever-presence, coupled with gratitude. It is true praise; the glad affirmation of God's omnipotence; the recognition of what God really is, and of what man is as His reflection, subject to the comprehensive statement, "Thy will be done." Such prayer, offered in Truth's name and in joyful expectancy, is heard; while prayer offered in doubt, sadness, and complaint cannot be heard, for Deity does not cognize such beliefs. Divine Mind is incapable of hearing that which is entirely foreign to its own substance, intelligence, and perfection.

Of the faith of Christians in God's answer to prayer for salvation from sin, Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 19), "I love this doctrine, for I know that prayer brings the seeker into closer proximity with divine Love, and thus he finds what he seeks, the power of God to heal and to save."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch)

movements thrilled Boxer. He was desperately intrigued. What were they eating so enjoyably? Fear and curiosity battled in his heart, and curiosity won. He poked his nose in further, and recognised Young Bouncer, a year his senior, who had left the Croft six months since, but still sometimes stalked across it, sober as a judge, with an air of majesty, in clanking armour, far too uplifted to notice old friends.

Bouncer was standing beside an empty stall, too absorbed in enjoying his meal to pay attention to the new boy. That empty stall was immediately opposite Boxer.

"Coon," said Will firmly, and slipped his hand up to Boxer's chin. "Coon, then."

Boxer entered delicately. His feet rang on the tiles, and he trembled violently. But Will was leading the way into the cell, and there was something in his face, by which Boxer, munching away as contented he yawned, and Beauty pushing eagerly behind, while that delicious fragrance enticed and tempted him.

He entered the cell. The floor was soiled with his feet, but by a bench-mat, and very fragrant and comforting. He sniffed it with his muzzle only to find it was not good to eat. Will was patting him and fastening his head-rope to the ring in the manger.

Beauty followed behind. . . . She ranged up alongside Boxer, just the wooden partition between them. Boxer could hear her rubbing against it.

Then, as he fung up his head to get away from the restraining head-rope. As he did so he was aware of Bouncer's yellow teeth grinning at him over the top of the partition on the left. At the same moment Beauty whinnied, that soft, smothered whinny of hers he knew so well. Boxer answered her in the same muffled tone. She put up her muzzle. So did he. The two kissed over the wall that divided them.

Just at that moment a miracle happened. A bundle of old gold tumbled down from heaven into the manger at Boxer's nose. He jumped and sweated. Then he was aware that it was from this mass of gold that the alluring fragrance, which on entering had intoxicated him, came flooding. It was the old hay, very sweet. He plunged his nose into it and forgot his fears.

Man and girl, standing behind, looked at each other. Then Will laughed.

"Got him," he said. For two days Boxer and Beauty stayed in their stalls, "learning stable," as Young Will called it. They became accustomed to men passing down the gang-way behind them, to drinking water from buckets, to the feet in the loft overhead, the horses clanking on to work the mucking-out of their stalls. At first they were restless. They missed the open and the great calm heavens above and about them, Boxer especially. . . . But the movements of Boxer and Beauty on either side steadied him; and if he tended to become frantic, Beauty's muzzle would appear over the partition, calm and mothering, to inquire what the trouble was. Young Will spent ten minutes with them every day, morning and evening, talking to them. So did Esther.

On the third evening Will told the girl he should turn them out again next day. "Learned 'em their A. B. C. like," he said. "Back to play now. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

"I'll take Box' first," said Young Will. "Beaut' I'll follow anywhere, but she willna lead, Beaut' willna." He led Boxer out into the yard. . . . He stood uncertain. Then the pure, fresh air rushed in on him,

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Some New Chamber Music

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, March 23. A NUMBER of new chamber music compositions recently heard offered a welcome opportunity for comparative valuation of the different composers and their styles. In listening to a new composition or following its outline with the printed score in hand, nothing is more fascinating than to search behind the acoustic or visual impression for the personality of the composer. Too much present-day music is "composed," in the literal sense of the term; it is the product not of artistic inspiration, but of more or less mathematical and synthetic application of existing styles and notions. Opposed to such music are those compositions which represent the outcome of a great vitality and enthusiasm, a joy of sonorities, and elemental outbursts of remarkable yet undisciplined enthusiasm. The latter type is the more promising, as it leaves hope for future development and increasing balance. Only the real master and finished craftsman will be able to reconcile the two dispositions.

Welles's New Quartet

The music of Egon Wellesz would seem to belong to the former group, as viewed in the light of his String Quartet Op. 23, which recently received its first performance here, and of many of his other chamber music compositions. This String Quartet No. 4 is distinctly a product of synthetic and intellectual endeavor, and eclectic to a high degree. The influence of Schönberg, who guided Wellesz' earlier steps in the musical field, predominates, but even traces of Puccini and Verdi are not absent in the melodies of the piece, which is largely music of the studio, although it bespeaks Wellesz' high musical culture and learning throughout. It is only in his later operatic works that Wellesz' fancy appears to have been kindled by a sense of dramatic possibilities.

No more forcible contrast could be imagined to Wellesz' Quartet than the new String Trio and the String Quartet of Rudolf Reti. The name of this composer has heretofore been known chiefly in connection with the International Society for Contemporary Music; it was he who, in 1921, instigated and arranged the first International Chamber Music Festival at Salzburg. Reti's music, which is always of the emotional sort, is certainly to a sound extent problematic. It reveals a boundless enthusiasm and an unbridled vigor, and contains a strongly dramatic element not quite commensurate with the character of chamber music. From a purely formal viewpoint, the Trio and the Quartet seem at times blurred, and excessive in their dynamics. But the intensity of his musical utterances is akin to the elementary force of Stravinsky in his orchestral works. Eclecticism, accordingly, is a thing foreign to Reti's music; it attacks the hearer with an almost barbaric energy, yet holds him spellbound by its spontaneity and vigorous invention.

Karl Rathaus

Between these two types of composers, Karl Rathaus, with his String Quartet Op. 10, holds the middle way. His inspiration is, to

A Stranger in a Strange Land

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, April 7. THE fashion, said Shakespeare, wears out more apparel than the man. And perhaps it is equally true that fashion wears out more music than the musician. It takes a long time for an artistic or musical mode to reach the multitude which, ignorant of the rude things said about it by Nietzsche, still pointedly prefers revues and the movies to concerts and art exhibitions. But if the very latest thing in art or music is usually the very last to reach all the world and his wife, better late than never. One need only visit "Rose Marie" at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, or "No, No, Nanette," at the Palace Theatre, to perceive that in a decade or two, if not sooner, the influence of Stravinsky and Schönberg will be found in every song-and-dance show.

The writer has always regretted that Carlyle never sent Herr Professor Teufelsdröckh to a revue or a musical comedy. "Sartor Resartus" lost a fascinating chapter. But the adventure might have resembled that of Frau Gräfin's Aesthetic Tea Party. Even the Sage of Chelsea himself could not have decided whether the Herr Professor "comported himself among these Musical and Literary Dilettanti of both sexes, like a hungry lion invited to a feast of chickenweed," or whether he carried himself "in expressive silence, and abstinence—like a musical critic at a concert."

Stranger than Truth. Apart from the up-to-dateness of the clothes and the age of the music and the jokes, Teufelsdröckh would have noticed other curious phenomena in the many-colored world of musical comedy. There are, for instance, the "super-film" fiction is stranger than truth. These gay creatures, transfigured by colored lights, live and move in a world which has lost the meaning of meaning. Their behavior would baffle the most learned of Herr Professors who had not seen other musical plays and discovered that in essence they are one and all exactly the same. Ruled by the most rigid conventions, and with a rather forced air of cheerfulness, musical comedy characters wander from theater to theater in search of an author.

After seeing a big and very expensive production an observer might remark that the other day that it was a pity the management had not spent £1000 less on dresses and scenery, and risked another half-crown on a better "book"—perhaps here, by the way, is one reason why the author of musical comedy so rarely has a plot on his escutcheon. But, of course, the management could easily retort that the "books" from which

'The Garden of Fand' Played in Boston

THE program of the twenty-second concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, was:

Bach: "The Garden of Fand" (Rachmaninoff) Concerto No. 2 in C minor for pianoforte and orchestra.
Strauss: "Ein Heldenleben." Tone Poem op. 40.
Mr. Koussevitzky has again changed the seating of the orchestra. Last fall at the beginning of the season the double basses were moved from their former position at the back of the orchestra to the left of the stage. Yesterday it was to be noticed that the second violins have been given the space formerly allotted to the violoncellos, while the violas now sit at the conductor's right, with the violoncellos where the violas were.

There is much to commend in this new arrangement (which we believe has been adopted in other orchestras). The violins are now in a single group, which is altogether logical, and the violas (of heavier tone) are fully as prominent as before, in spite of the fact that the instruments are now turned away from the audience. As far as change in tone color or quality is concerned, it was hardly possible to perceive any appreciable difference. The violas may have sounded slightly more resonant in passages in which they came to the fore.

"The Garden of Fand"

Bach's "The Garden of Fand" was played for the first time at these concerts. His music is not altogether unfamiliar here, however. The underlying motive of the composition is of course the sea, and consequently it is hardly possible to avoid comparisons with the music of Mendelssohn, whose "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage" will always remain a model of marine tone painting, or of Rimsky-Korsakoff, with his "Schéhérazade" and "Sadko."

Nevertheless Bach's seascape does not fall far behind those of the two illustrious predecessors. His music is not over-pictorial and skillfully suggests the atmosphere of magic which forms the basis of the argument of the old Celtic legend which his composition is intended to illustrate. It is fanciful, imaginative music; the music of a dreamer who nevertheless is too clever a musician to wander unduly from the subject in hand. The very brilliance of the orchestration somewhat defeats the composer's purpose, for the wealth of color ends by becoming slightly monotonous; yet as a whole the composition delights the reason of the listener by its workmanship, and the surety with which the composer's altogether poetical conception is realized.

Rachmaninoff's Concerto

Rachmaninoff's second concerto is a brilliant show-piece for soloist and orchestra as well. In it the composer has solved a somewhat difficult problem in musical composition. It does not belong to that class of compositions in which the "piano" is not treated as a solo instrument, but rather as an instrument of the orchestra. The very brilliance of the orchestration somewhat defeats the composer's purpose, for the wealth of color ends by becoming slightly monotonous; yet as a whole the composition delights the reason of the listener by its workmanship, and the surety with which the composer's altogether poetical conception is realized.

stretch of Saccarini-Puccini-like melody. On the other hand, the admirable orchestration and the musical craftsmanship generally show that this type of piece really has moved a little in the last 50 years.

A Jazz Musical Comedy

In "No, No, Nanette," we have, also for the first time in London, a real jazz musical comedy—which, of course, is a different thing to a musical comedy with jazz in it. Perhaps with the wish father to the thought, critics are constantly assuring us that a reaction to jazz is at hand. At present the only sign of it seems to be more jazz. Not the least interesting feature of a very dexterous score is the fact that a limited liability company is responsible for the jazz orchestration. This new development offers great possibilities. We may soon see on concert programs: "Symphony by John Smith; Melody supplied by Melos, Ltd.; Harmony by Polytonality Company; Form and Rhythm by Messrs. Binary and Ternary; Orchestration by Timbres Ltd."

Up to now, composers have not told us where they get their materials from. The new method is much more business-like. Futurity, it will be seen, has at least cast one shadow upon the present of musical comedy.

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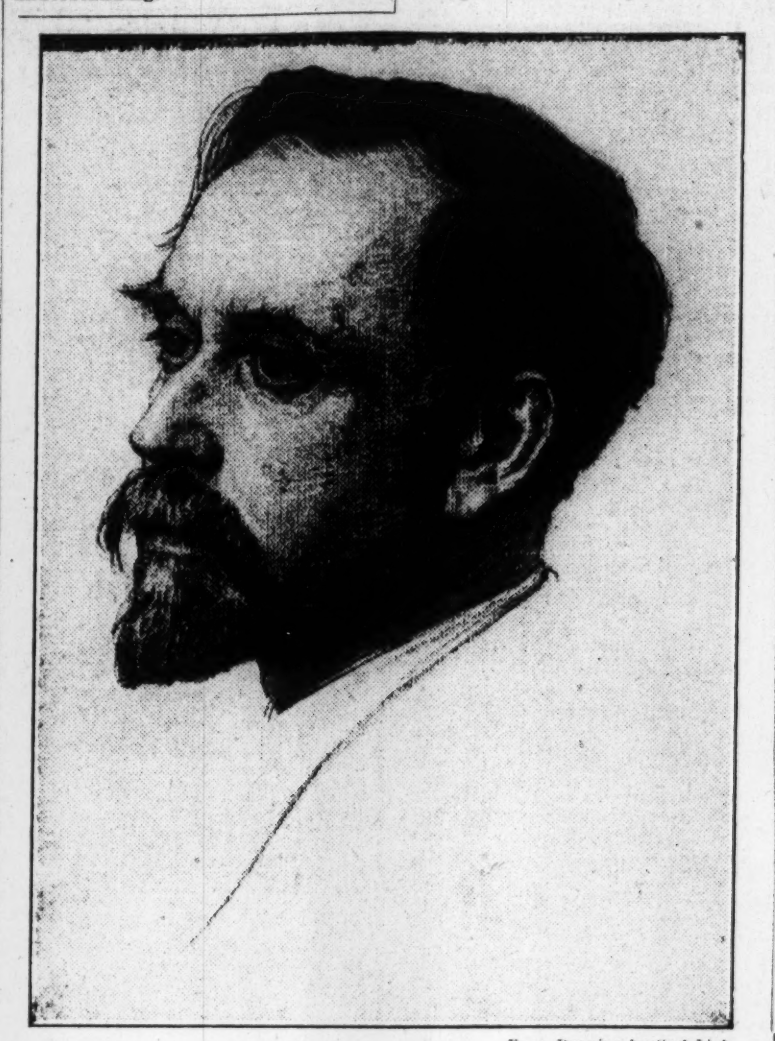
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however, by Strauss' tone poem. Diffuse and prolix it may be at times. Commonplace many of its themes may be, it is impressive music none the less. Conceived on a grand scale, it is carried out in every detail with a masterly hand, the work of a true poet in tones. Mr. Burgin played the important measures for solo violin with great virtuosity and musical understanding.



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The New Portland Conductor

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, April 16

CLEARNESS and elegance char-

acterized the interpretation of

the Brahms Symphony No. 1

which Theodore Spiering gave in

Carnegie Hall two years ago. It

have to judge by, and that is harvest which I would thank nobody for be- laboring on the threshold-floor with a heavy fall.

Take that matter of clearness; possibly it is inherent in Mr. Spiering from early orchestral training. Talking with me the other day, he mentioned with enthusiasm his ex- perience as violinist in the orchestra of Theodore Thomas, when he was a young man. "Thomas's performances in Chicago in the nineties," said he, "were remarkable for their lucidity. His interpretations of Wagner and Strauss may not have been so vital- ized with emotion as those which conductors give us today, but tech- nically they would stand compari- son with anything we hear. Thomas was a stickler for detail, an ex- ponent of old-school methods. He was so thoroughly imbued with classic feeling as to be quite with- out romantic insight. He was a man of placid temperament. But no mat- ter what his prevailing disposition and attitude may have been, he wel- comed all types of music on his pro- grams. In his concerts of the World's Fair year, he really covered the whole repertoire, and went through the catalogue of the masters, old and new, from A to Z. He placed before his public a complete map of the symphonic world.

"Thomas was hardly the man for modern compositions, because of his traditional outlook. But he was all the more to be praised for bring- ing them out; and bringing them out he did, as early as anybody. It meant a good deal to me to acquire familiarity with all the great orchestral scores under him. It meant that I got a thorough seasoning. And the truth

is, that no musician, whether player or conductor, can do any work well until he knows all works well."

"Why," I asked him, "are con- ductors nearly all inclined to play the same pieces over and over again?"

"Because," replied he, "certain works have become box-office draw- ing cards. The conductor is com- pelled to present them because the manager has found that they pay."

Commenting further, Mr. Spiering declared that it was an illusion, this playing down to audiences. "Nothing of the sort is necessary," he said. "And how, when you are entertain- ing double thoughts, can you deliver any message? If you seek box-office success, you will have, in the end, no success. The works which you are interpreting must have un- divided attention. They are greater, in any case, than anything you can possibly do for them. And, then, a performance, considered in the best light, does not take its measurement from the technical abilities of artist, conductor, or orchestra. Rightly judged, it is as good as the make-up and the temper of the audience."

AMUSEMENTS

PHILADELPHIA
SONG RECITAL
by
Franklin Riker
TENOR
in the Foyer
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Thursday, April 23rd, at 8:30 p. m.
Tickets, \$1.50 at Heppes or at the Academy

BOSTON
THE COPLEY PLAZA
Boston Chamber Music Trio
BARBARA WERNER, Violin
MARION MOORHOUSE, Cello
PIERCE WOOD, Piano
Mgt. Anita Davis-Chase Baldwin Piano
Jordan Hall, Friday Evng., April 24-25
JOINT RECITAL
MARGUERITA SILVA
One of the World's Greatest Carriers
MAIN CAPELLI, Celebrated Tenor
Tickets—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00

ST. JAMES MATR. 2:15 P. M.
BOSTON STOCK COMPANY
THE YOUNGEST
COMEDY OF YOUTH AND ROMANCE

Copley Theatre, Sunday Eve., April 26
A Program of Shakespeare Songs by
JOHN COATES
the distinguished English TENOR
at Box Office, 50c to \$2.50
W. H. Luce, Mgr. (Steinway piano)

Jordan Hall, Sat. P. M., Apr. 25, 3:00
PRUDEN
Soprano
Assisted by WILLIAM D. STRONG
Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, Jordan Hall Office

SELWYN PARK SQ.—Beach 0193
TWO-WEEKS ONLY—TWO
JANE Arch Seelers
in Association
with Adolph Klaber
Present
in "ROMEO AND JULIET"
with ROLLO PETERS

CHICAGO
COHAN'S GRAND
MR. LOUIS MANN
in "MILGRIM'S PROGRESS"
Direct from the New York City Triumph

A. H. WOODS' EYES, at 8:15, MATR.
ADELPHI WED. & SAT. at 2:15
CHICAGO'S LOWEST LAUGH
IS ZAT SO?
"A FLAT ALL CHICAGO SHOULD FLOCK
TO SEE"—Any Local News.

Shubert
Great Northern
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
A REAL SENSATION—THE
STUDENT
PRINCE
Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

RESTAURANTS

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Three Attractive Tea Rooms
The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.
The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.
The Colony, 379 5th Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40 St. 5:30 to 8.

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restful place to
dine at My-Inn—One Haviland Street
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from 12:30 to 8. Telephone B. B. 5406

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Two doors from Massachusetts Ave.
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11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Same excellent service and food
as during the week, and featuring special
attractive dishes.
5 minutes from Christian Science Church

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Luncheon 11 to 3
4TH FLOOR BRACK SHOPS
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Dinner, Banquets.
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"DECIDUALLY DIFFERENT"
THE GREEN TEA POT
in HOTEL GREEN
TABLE D'HOIE DINNERS DE LUXE \$1.50

ON SALE IN
PHILADELPHIA
Lucy M. Van de Mark
Soloist
The First Church of Christ,
Scientist, Boston, Mass.
First Columbia Record
65032-D, Price \$1.50

"O Gentle Presence"
Reverse side.
"Saw Ye My Saviour?"
By Parcel Post in U. S. A. \$1.75.

H. Royer Smith Co.
10th and Walnut Streets
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"GRASS" A Paramount
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CRITERION THEATRE (Twice Daily
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The WILLIAM FOX
SCREEN SENSATION!
The FOOL
A great and sincere motion pic-
ture from Channing Pollock's re-
markably successful play. Now
beginning an extended engage-
ment at the
CENTRAL THEATRE, 47 & B'way
TWICE DAILY

All seats reserved.
This picture will not be shown at any
other theater this season.

Two beautiful hymns—
THE MOTHER'S EVENING
PRAYER (O Gentle Presence)
and COMMUNION HYMN
(Saw Ye My Saviour?)
On Columbia record 65032D

THESE two hymns, the words of which are by Mary Baker
Eddy, are wonderfully sung by Lucy Van de Mark, soloist of
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachu-
setts. The rich, sweet tones of Miss Van de Mark's soprano
voice are most faithfully reproduced on this, her first phono-
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Columbia
PHONOGRAPHS RECORDS

RECORD-HIGH NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

PRICES FOR SOME STOCKS

Bullish Operations in the Industrial Issues Feature

Stock prices continued their movement to higher ground today under the leadership of the motor shares. Maxwell and Mack Trucks and Nash Motors rose 1 to 4 points to record tops, but the gains were modified when weakness developed in Wills-Overland preferred, which dropped 2 1/2 points below yesterday's close.

Reports of spotty trade conditions were disregarded by the industrials, several issues responding briskly to pool manipulation. American Cattle common and the colts, Pullman, Savage Arms, Bush Terminal and Matheson Alkali sold 3 to 5 points above yesterday's figures, while Baldwin, American Car & Foundry, American Can, General Electric and U. S. Steel Iron Pipe recorded extreme gains of 2 points or more. Oils also displayed a better tone.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximated \$60,000,000.

Bonds continued to recover in today's market. Buying activity centered largely in the railroad list, with fractional advances in the general market. A run of issues, and more substantial gains recorded by New York Central 4s, Chicago & North Western income 5s, International Great Northern 6s and Frisco income 6s.

The upward movement of French obligations produced an unchecked, with Paris-Orleans and Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean railroad issues leading the way. Liberty bonds were irregular.

AMERICANS AWAIT MORE HEADWAY IN EUROPEAN CREDIT

LONDON, April 18.—The Financial News has an exclusive interview with Gargard Winston, Undersecretary of the United States Treasury, in which he is quoted as saying that a further rise in the rate of the Federal Reserve Bank is improbable in view of the current easy money in the United States and the recent check to boom conditions in Europe.

Asked about the attitude of American financiers toward European loans, he is quoted as saying that there appears somewhat less willingness to cooperate here, Americans being inclined to hold off to an extent awaiting for greater headway in the restoration of European credit.

The paper declares that Mr. Winston called attention to the fact that the French Morgan loan is now at a substantial discount.

Regarding prospects of British-American co-operation here, he said that there is already a general co-operation between federal reserve authorities and the Bank of England. The Undersecretary declared that his journey to Europe is unofficial and of a holiday character.

The Financial News says that the United States is obviously in possession of the key to the European financial situation, and that it depends upon her attitude regarding the progress of the last two years is maintained and American capital continues to be attracted to Europe.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Discrimination in the early, being practiced and should be strongly discouraged. But it is axiomatic that optimism breeds optimism, and a rising stock market has more than a general effect on the business of the country. The admitted high levels, the strongest support would seem still to be upward.

Schlmer, Altherton & Co., Boston: We think it advisable to watch the market pretty closely with the idea of only buying on weak days, such a policy, however, month or so which seems to be facing us, there will be a period of relative calm, particular reasons will enjoy movements peculiar to themselves.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: There has been a time when there were many cross-currents of interest, mixed situation. This applies both to industry and to the general market. Commodity prices are tending down, yet there are quite numerous exceptions. The general market is showing a decline, but the last six weeks we have seen a steady advance 20 to 25 points and others decline an equal amount. There is a heavy public participation, but the ease in money serves as a great stabilizer. It is generally felt that the market is in a position of selection, and bearing in mind that the general level of stocks is still very high.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: The upward trend of the market has been definitely broken, and a general confidence in a bullish position was possible during the greater part of the post-election period. However, the fact that a resumption of the upward movement is more probable than a decline of more than nominal proportions, and that we are soon to run into important gains in stock prices is a distinct possibility.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: While the present level of prices calls for discrimination in the market with merger possibilities, and other securities, whose present earning power will be seriously, seem to offer good trading possibilities if bought on reactions.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: In view of the unsettled condition of the market, we would not recommend a policy of strength, but would not hesitate to buy good stocks on weak days, we expect numerous declines and rallies.

J. S. Bach & Co., New York: A more or less extended period of irregularity usually follows in speculative markets which have been overdone, and are in slow process of recovering their stability. This is the case at the present time in the stock market where fluctuations are still wide and at times violent, and in a lesser degree in the stock market under such circumstances, there is no immediate trend to rely upon in the purchase of securities.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT
The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follows:

Actual Condition	April 11	April 18
Assets	\$4,381,525,000	\$4,381,525,000
Liabilities	\$4,381,525,000	\$4,381,525,000
Reserve	\$4,381,525,000	\$4,381,525,000
Net worth	\$4,381,525,000	\$4,381,525,000
Capital	\$4,381,525,000	\$4,381,525,000
Surplus	\$4,381,525,000	\$4,381,525,000
Profit	\$4,381,525,000	\$4,381,525,000
Loss	\$4,381,525,000	\$4,381,525,000
Dividend	\$4,381,525,000	\$4,381,525,000
Interest	\$4,381,525,000	\$4,381,525,000
Other	\$4,381,525,000	\$4,381,525,000

CLOSING PRICES

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300 Motor Wheel	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
300 Mo Pac	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
300 Mo Pac pf.	79 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	79
100 Mont Pow.	64 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	64
100 Mont Pw pf.	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	
300 Mont Ward.	48 1/4	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
300 Moon Mot.	26 1/2	26	26 1/4	26 3/4

HOCKING VALLEY'S YEAR

Hocking Valley's reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, net of \$2,330, after taxes and charges, equivalent \$21.18 a share on \$11,000,000 stock, compared with \$22.84 or \$8.39 a share 1923.

VIGOROUS RISE IN SECURITIES

Return of Confidence in General Situation Indicating —Rail Issues Favored

NEW YORK, April 18 (Special).—Surprise was expressed in many speculative circles over the degree of activity and strength that characterized the stock market, after a rather slow start during the early days of the week.

Perhaps if those observers at that time had been able to consider carefully a review of the business situation in the United States by a prominent financial institution in Cleveland, which did not become public until New York until yesterday, they would not have had occasion to wonder so much why stocks were being bought and why some of them were advancing sharply and the list as a whole moving up rather steadily.

What has occurred in business in recent weeks, according to the review in question, has represented only hesitation on the part of buyers and not sufficient inactivity on the part to constitute a period of depression.

An Optimistic Forecast
The opinion was expressed with considerable confidence that this period of hesitation in business is being outlasted and that business will go forward in a vigorous fashion, and on a larger scale than in recent weeks.

It may be stated, although the evidence so far has not been specially striking, there are authorities in the financial district of this city who take a similar view.

Although the stocks of the railroads in the northwest were depressed temporarily by a further sharp break in Chicago & Northwestern common during the early days of the week, railroad stocks as a whole have been strong. The buying has been quiet and steady rather than aggressive.

Professional speculators always regard this buying as accumulation by important interests in connection with plans that have not been made public.

Following out this idea, professional speculators generally buy stocks under such circumstances, expecting that a little later, when the accumulative buying has been completed, those advances will enjoy a quick and pronounced acceleration.

Railroad Situation Sound
Many authorities say that fundamentally the railroad situation is sound and by no means discouraging. Railroad properties are being maintained, although earnings have shown substantial decreases in some cases.

The railroads, as a whole, in the United States are not carrying large temporary loans in the banks. On the contrary, their financial position is sounder than it has been at any time since before the war.

Weather and soil conditions in most of the important agricultural sections are unusually satisfactory. Texas and Oklahoma in the southwest furnish notable exceptions.

It was pointed out by various prominent railway executives during the week that the outlook for the railroads, particularly in the grain and fruit-producing sections, depends very largely upon the outcome of this year's activities on the part of the growers and the weather. It has been a satisfactory, the business people, as well as the farmers, will be in good shape financially.

Advices were received toward the end of the week that indicated pretty clearly that the steel industry is not nearly so much depressed as it has been. Steel had come to believe. Orders are being received on a steadily increasing scale, and it is believed that this movement in the steel industry will become particularly pronounced in the structural department.

Surplus Continues Heavy
The surplus cars of the railroads are increasing at a rapid rate from week to week for the country as a whole has shown some falling off. Still, a considerably larger number of cars of revenue freight cars are being handled than for the corresponding weeks of last year.

So long as the present ratio between last year and this year can be maintained, there is no occasion for apprehension over railroad earnings.

At this time the traffic of the railroads was light, and still all that are not so strong, came out with very satisfactory results and net results for the full 12 months.

Although the demands upon the local money market were not so heavy this week, the rates for both call and time loans tended toward greater ease. It may be said that 3 1/2 per cent was the ruling rate for the former.

Yesterday, time money was offered at from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. Until very recently the quotations were for 1/2 of 1 per cent higher for most periods.

This situation in the money market is the more significant because the season of the year is at hand when the demand from agricultural sources ordinarily shows a marked increase.

Investors are placing their funds in stocks and bonds with little or no hesitancy, and the big financial institutions are experiencing no difficulty in disposing of issues of many kinds, both large and small.

Politics Not a Factor
Announcements with regard to political affairs in the United States were not of sufficient prominence and scope to be a factor in the stock market, so far as the big financial institutions at the average observers. Far more attention was given to the efforts to select a Cabinet for France to succeed the Herriot Ministry than was given just at the close of last week.

The sharp uptick in French bonds and in French exchange gave evidence of the relief upon the part of those directly interested over the prospect of the country having another ministry after the first day or two of next week.

The presidential campaign in Germany appears to have gone forward with little or no excitement, with respect to the candidacy of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

The week closed with speculative sentiment much more cheerful than it was a week ago when the market was spoken of as being very largely professional, and expected to decline.

This does not mean that it will go forward from the present level without interruption, but if the present cheerful sentiment continues, it appears to be destined for higher levels.

Dry Goods Trade Gains
Chicago, April 18.—Wholesale dry goods business is running about the same as during the corresponding week of last year, says the Associated Dry Goods House business has shown good improvement during the week. A noticeable feature was the number of orders from the larger department stores. Collections show a little improvement over the previous week.

Pere Marquette's Year
Net income from the Pere Marquette Railway for 1924 declined to \$4,925,022, 1923, \$5,000,000, 1922, \$5,000,000, 1921, \$5,000,000, 1920, \$5,000,000, 1919, \$5,000,000, 1918, \$5,000,000, 1917, \$5,000,000, 1916, \$5,000,000, 1915, \$5,000,000, 1914, \$5,000,000, 1913, \$5,000,000, 1912, \$5,000,000, 1911, \$5,000,000, 1910, \$5,000,000, 1909, \$5,000,000, 1908, \$5,000,000, 1907, \$5,000,000, 1906, \$5,000,000, 1905, \$5,000,000, 1904, \$5,000,000, 1903, \$5,000,000, 1902, \$5,000,000, 1901, \$5,000,000, 1900, \$5,000,000, 1899, \$5,000,000, 1898, \$5,000,000, 1897, \$5,000,000, 1896, \$5,000,000, 1895, \$5,000,000, 1894, \$5,000,000, 1893, \$5,000,000, 1892, \$5,000,000, 1891, \$5,000,000, 1890, \$5,000,000, 1889, \$5,000,000, 1888, \$5,000,000, 1887, \$5,000,000, 1886, \$5,000,000, 1885, \$5,000,000, 1884, \$5,000,000, 1883, \$5,000,000, 1882, \$5,000,000, 1881, \$5,000,000, 1880, \$5,000,000, 1879, \$5,000,000, 1878, \$5,000,000, 1877, \$5,000,000, 1876, \$5,000,000, 1875, 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EDITORIALS

A century and a half ago the embattled farmers at Concord Bridge "fired the shot heard round the world." Tomorrow the towns of Lexington and Concord, and the people of the crowded cities around them, will celebrate that birth of a nation. Englishman fought Englishman in 1775. In 1925 men of racial stock to which America was unknown in that pioneer day will commemorate the contest that laid the foundation of the nation of which they are sovereign citizens. Descendants of those who fought on Lexington Green and at Concord Bridge have long ago subdued the international hatreds there engendered.

It would be interesting, if it were possible, to know whether such antagonisms are now occasionally manifested in the United States against Great Britain are not fostered by people whose ancestors had no share in the revolutionary struggle. A common saying in war time is that the best haters of the enemy are usually to be found in the rear—not on the firing line. It is probably demonstrable that the descendants of those who fought in the Revolution have lost all sense of hostility to Great Britain. So far as this hostility appears in the United States today, it is manifested mainly by those who reaped the fruits of the Revolution without participating in its sacrifices.

It would be a sorry thing if tomorrow's celebration should be construed in England as in any sense a hostile gesture. From it the foes of that English-speaking unity, in which lies the world's greatest hope for harmony, must not be permitted to derive encouragement. In a letter, written to the committee in charge of the ceremonies for the Concord-Lexington centennial, just fifty years ago, William E. Gladstone wrote:

As regards the fathers of the American Constitution themselves, I believe we can and do now contemplate their great qualities and achievements with an admiration as pure as that of American citizens themselves; and can rejoice no less heartily, that in the councils of Providence they were made the instruments of a purpose most beneficent to the world.

The circumstances under which the United States began their national existence, and their unexampled rapidity of advance in wealth, population, enterprise and power, have imposed on their people an enormous responsibility. They will be tried as we shall, but on a greater scale. They will be compared with the men, not only of other countries, but of other times. They cannot escape from the liabilities which their greatness imposes.

To win the independence of America from Great Britain cost the lives of some 7000 colonists. Almost 150 years later the United States expended treasure incalculable, and the lives of 50,000 of its young men, in aiding England's defense against a continental aggressor. Today the American Nation is sharing, at least equally with Great Britain, in the task of restoring financial stability and industrial activity in Europe.

True, its Government still holds aloof from entanglement with political conditions abroad. For that there is ample reason in conditions created by the Versailles Treaty, and by the attitude of too much of continental Europe toward war. But this prudent restraint is in no sense a failure to recognize the responsibilities or the liabilities to which Mr. Gladstone referred. Rather through it will the United States be enabled again, as in 1917, to assume its part in world leadership, should need arise.

Any such need will be indefinitely, probably permanently, averted if the two peoples who met as foes at Concord Bridge shall co-operate as friends hereafter in support of the political fundamentals which Americans then defended, and which they had inherited from their British forbears.

At last the commander of the Arcturus, Dr. William Beebe, who set out some weeks ago to explore the Sargasso Sea, has been able to break through enveloping static currents and send to the world, by wireless, the first account of the experiences of himself and his companions on their adventurous quest. The initial installment forecasts a volume of intensely interesting details, as romantic and absorbing as anything ever written by the imaginative Jules Verne or by any of those who have followed or who preceded him.

It seems to be the opinion of those students of natural phenomena who have had the opportunity to read Dr. Beebe's account of his adventures off the coast of South America, that his observations are being made at a most opportune time. Dr. Beebe is not the first world that has come of the unprecedented changes that seem to be taking place in the Humboldt Current. These are reported to have brought floods of warm water, in place of cold, sufficient to moderate the climate in parts of Chile and Peru so perceptibly that rains have fallen there for the first time since the arrival of the Spaniards under Pizarro, early in the sixteenth century. Dr. Beebe seems inclined to the theory that these changes have been brought about by volcanic upheavals on Albarico Island, one of the Galapagos group, and it is conceded by some that this is not improbable, considering the fact that there is no record of any previous eruption of volcanoes on the islands in that section.

Even before the chance discovery of the two active volcanoes, Dr. Beebe and his companions had been studying the phenomenon of this changing ocean current. They had, according to the published account, observed what is referred to as a gigantic tide rip where the Panama and Humboldt currents meet. Dr. Beebe reports that "a great brine foam marked the junction of the two streams for scores of miles, and in it wallowed great numbers of whales and porpoises." One might almost imagine himself turning a page of Herman Melville's "Moby Dick," or a page of a slight change in descriptive style, or as discovering some heretofore hidden adventure of the Swiss Family Robinson. It may develop that the observations of the Beebe

expedition in the waters off the west coast of South America will be more valuable, from the standpoint of the anthropologists, than can be the more or less curious investigation of the Sargasso Sea. Those students who have insisted that peoples from Asia who colonized the Pacific islands pushed across and colonized the west coast of North America, may claim to find, in the accounts of the movements of ocean currents, proof to substantiate their theory. It may not be an unreasonable supposition, after all, that the Inca, Maya, Toltec and Aztec cultures were planted in America by peoples who crossed the then unexplored Pacific, island by island. As one student has observed, "The fact that a civilized people, capable of erecting great stone monuments, hit upon the remote and minute Easter Island in the south Pacific, about 2000 miles off the coast of South America, has been offered as evidence that a migration which hit that pinpoint in the ocean could not have missed the American coast." It has been pointed out, partly as a result of recent observations and studies, that mariners might be carried on the Humboldt Current by a horse-shoe route from Easter Island to South America.

Under the somewhat unusual title, "A Church Big Enough for God," the various "Christian Advocate" publications recently ran a leading editorial which manifested a breadth of view which only a few decades ago would have been considered almost too broad for safety. Yet it covered a situation

which is unmistakably important, and which has been so ever since churches, as representative of the various religious opinions and teachings of mankind, first began to be erected. "In commenting on Bishop Joseph F. Berry's recent article in this paper on 'How Church Buildings Are Bungled,' a reader says that Bishop Berry has omitted 'one of the worst mistakes which can possibly be made—that of not building a church large enough for the congregation.'" This article reads in its opening sentence, "It continues by urging that, while such an action would undoubtedly be a blunder, it is by no means the worst blunder that could be made. 'The worst blunder is to build a church which is not big enough for God.'"

With such a subject as his text, one is not surprised that the writer rises to the occasion. He recalls Ibsen's great play, "Brand," in which the leading character, a pastor, pulls down his shabby little building by the fjord and starts to erect another structure more suitable to his conception of God. But when he had finished it he found that this also was far too small, for as he had meditated on the thought of God during its erection it had enlarged with the building of the edifice. That play, says the writer, was a perfect parable of our enlarging thought of God and of the problem of making the church, as a spiritual fellowship, large enough for God's presence and use.

And then come the conclusions of the writer which really constitute the meat of his reasoning. It is perfectly obvious, he says, that a church whose members and leaders think of God as a tribal deity, interested supremely in them but only slightly in the rest of the world, cannot possibly be large enough for God. And then he adds:

A church in which there is present the small, bigoted spirit of race and class antagonism is so dimly lit that the spirit of God could not possibly enter it and dwell there. A church chiefly concerned with the individual salvation of its members but indifferent to the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth cannot be a dwelling place of the Most High.

The question which is discussed in this article is one which merits more than merely cursory consideration. It is of world-wide application, and believers in every Christian religion would do well to ask themselves if they can answer it satisfactorily—in a manner, that is, above and beyond the merely doctrinal in its nature. The issue is a vital one. As the Advocate puts it concisely: "We read in the New Testament of Jesus endeavoring to enter into a synagogue and finding that it was too small. They would not let him into it. It was not big enough for the Son of God. A penetrating question, this, for every church to answer: 'Is this church big enough for God to come into it, to live in it, and to use it for the redemption of the world?'"

One reason why the people of American cities have so largely become tenants, instead of homeowners, may be found in the prevailing custom of regarding the erection of new dwellings not merely as a business proposition, but as affording an opportunity for speculation.

In practically all other lines of productive industry enterprises are undertaken with the expectation that they will provide payment for wages; interest on the capital invested, and salaries for those engaged in managerial or directing capacities. Out of what are termed the "profits" of operation the investor expects, and is entitled to, a sufficient return to adequately meet these several requirements.

As now generally carried on, the erection of dwelling buildings, and particularly of detached houses or moderate-price cottages, involves in addition to the cost of land, materials, wages and expenses of supervision, an estimated profit that seems to be inconsistent with ordinary economic laws, and very often deters would-be buyers from purchasing a home. That the builders should, in the price for which a dwelling is sold, receive compensation for the capital invested, for the wages paid, and for his services in promoting the construction, is unquestionable.

What is not so clear is the considerable addition to the price of the building which is put down as "profit." To some extent this may be assumed to cover the risk that the house may not be sold or rented for some time, or the possibility that through changes in the surroundings, or better transit facilities to a region of cheaper land, the owner may not realize a fair

price. To those familiar with what are known as "builder's profits" it does not appear that these risks justify the margin of selling prices over production costs that as a general rule obtain.

A United States Senator, who sought on his arrival in Washington to purchase a modest home in one of that city's suburbs, was amazed to find so great a discrepancy between the price of a cottage in the capital area, and a similar one in his home city. Inquiry showed that there was not so much difference in the cost of land, materials or labor, but that the profit expected by the builder was much larger than what would have satisfied the home-city builder. The Senator is wondering whether the housing situation in Washington and elsewhere is not largely due to an effort to make excessive profits out of building operations, and if so, what can be done about it.

One of the latest queries which L. Camilleri, conductor of the People's Chorus of New York, submits to musicians is, whether concert platforms should not hereafter be constructed on a two-level scheme. A choir of singers, he points out, finds itself, when performing in the traditional type of hall, unable to deliver its communications properly to the audience through the obstruction of the orchestral players and their instruments. The members of a chorus should be placed, he contends, so that they have nobody—not even the conductor—and nothing—not even the scroll of a double-bass or the crest of a harp—intervening between them and the listeners.

What Mr. Camilleri asks for in the concert room is nothing more or less than what Wagner demanded for the opera house and actually secured, too, as far as the Festival Theater at Bayreuth was concerned. He wants the orchestra located, in other words, on a lower level than the singers, and he wants the conductor stationed as inconspicuously as possible on the same lower level; which would mean a floor arrangement very different from that ordinarily used by auditorium architects, and would perhaps imply a considerable addition to the cost of both building and maintenance.

To remain within the strictly musical sphere, argument may be pressed against Mr. Camilleri that the modern composer regards chorus and orchestra as inseparable sonorities: treating voices instrumentally, and using instruments to produce effects of expression amounting almost to speech. In rejoinder, however, it can be shown that singing societies, in the United States at least, devote little time to works of the modern schools, and that the old oratorio composers, to whose scores they give their main attention, employ the orchestra merely for purposes of accompaniment.

Certain famous conductors will dismiss the whole notion as ridiculous, declaring that the person who directs a choral performance must be in a position of complete control over every participant, in order that he may make sure of details of execution and interpretation. Mr. Camilleri answers them by directing his own choirs without either pulpit or baton. It is all, he avers, a matter of rehearsal.

Common sense, indeed, seems to be on Mr. Camilleri's side. And yet, strong against him stands custom. Common sense, everybody has always admitted, was on Wagner's side. But at most opera representations the people see the head and shoulders of the conductor, and they see the tips of the bows of the violinists, without being offended. At choral performances they will probably keep on looking at the full figure of the conductor and the entire action of the flutist, the trumpeter and the drummer, unaware of anything objectionable in proceedings; though they would no doubt applaud Mr. Camilleri, were he to imitate the example of Wagner and bring into existence at some Bayreuth a concert hall after his ideal.

Editorial Notes

Mrs. Hemans, in the Rhine Song of the German Soldiers, wrote in part:

I had a hat. It was not all a hat.
Part of the brim was gone:
Yet still I wore it on.

And, metaphorically at any rate, it may presumably be taken for granted that Uncle Sam's winter and spring hats are getting into a similar condition, for, according to information in the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, some \$30,000,000 is at present invested in the new hats which the men of the United States will be donning before long, as the summer season approaches. Nearly 100 factories in the United States were engaged in the manufacture of straw hats in 1923, that year being apparently the latest for which figures are available, and yet, according to the Record, nearly all of the material from which they were made came to the United States from the other side of the globe. For one reason or another, it would seem, the American farmer is practically not being helped at all, so far at least as the sale of straw is concerned, by this mammoth covering for his country's head.

By no means the least interesting feature of the great road improvement scheme which is being developed by the Ministry of Transport in Inverness-shire and Perthshire, Scotland, is the reconstruction and widening of the large number of bridges, many of which have been in existence close on a century, that is being thereby necessitated. In this connection the engineers who have investigated the general situation are strong in their praises for the excellent manner in which these bridges have withstood, and are for that matter still withstanding, the strain of traffic. Notwithstanding this, however, it has been found that of their total number—some half a hundred—about thirty must be completely rebuilt. The intention is to use concrete, either unfaced or faced, with the stones of the existing bridges as the material for the new work, and much care and thought is to be expended upon the artistic side of the design that the bridges may harmonize with their surroundings and add an attractive feature to the countryside.

The Political Leaders of India

By IFOR EVANS

Calcutta, India.
I described recently my meeting with Mahatma Gandhi. He is the moral guide of the politically educated Indian people, but they have ceased to believe in him as a practical leader in the tactics of politics. During Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment which started in March, 1922, a development took place among his followers away from the destructive side of non-cooperation and in favor of entering the Councils and the Assembly established by the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. In Delhi, I had the opportunity of meeting many of these Swarajists who have followed this policy of Council entry.

The leader of these Swarajists is the Pandit Motilal Nehru, a wide and cultured lawyer from Bengal. A few years ago Nehru could be met attired in the most fashionable clothes of London and Paris, but the anti-Western reaction of post-war years has led him to adopt a picturesque loose-flowing robe of white, with white cap and shoes.

Nehru, in his conversation with me, was cautious, even reticent. He affirmed that the reforms granted by Great Britain gave India only a fraction of the self-government she desired. It was true that her representatives could sit on the Assembly, but they were powerless to effect anything of value. They were nothing more than ineffectual supplicants, imploring a stubborn and all-powerful bureaucracy to relent.

The policy of the Swarajists on the Assembly has been to oppose every important measure brought forward, not because they disapprove of any detail in the measure but in order to register their antipathy to the Government as a whole. For this reason they rejected last year's budget without giving any attention to its detailed clauses. My impression was that Nehru himself had misgivings as to this policy of wholesale obstruction, but that the necessities of party discipline kept him to this barren activity.

Next to the Swarajists, the Independents are perhaps the most influential party in the Assembly. On the whole they follow the Swarajist lead, but they retain the right to take independent action whenever they think fit. Their leader is a very brilliant young Mussulman lawyer from Bombay, Mr. Jinnah. In talking to him, one has left behind the inscrutable Eastern world of Gandhi; one is back in a practical, material Western world, which one can more easily understand.

Jinnah complained, in the same way as did Nehru, of the "contemptible degree of self-government which the reforms had allowed." He admitted that but a minute section of the Indian public was literate, and that only a portion of the small section was intelligently aware of political issues. He envisioned an Indian oligarchy of the educated which could make the Government from British hands. Later, he believed, there was the possibility that this oligarchy would widen into a democratic system.

I urged that even if such an oligarchy were conceivable it must be composed of men who would be prepared to defend India's frontiers and shores. "We could discipline an army if you would," Jinnah replied. "You have starved us of responsibility." "And what would you do for a navy?" I asked. "There, I have to admit," Jinnah replied, "we must still be dependent on Great Britain."

I left both these leaders with a sense of disappointment. Their demand for self-government and for an

increasing share in the management of their country I can understand, but nowhere did I discover that they had envisioned any wide humanitarian program for the improvement of their country when once the control was theirs. Indeed Mr. Jinnah admitted, "India is not a country of idealists: we have here corruption and self-seeking more in all probability than in any country in the world."

carried to Delhi the impression of the needs of India's peasant cultivators, seven-tenths of the whole population, tax-ridden, rent-racked, illiterate, and often semi-starved. I tramped the lobbies of the Assembly in vain to find a Nationalist politician who had any sympathy with their needs.

In Egypt and India, the sense of nationalism, learned in part from Japan, and the natural hatred which the educated Easterner feels for what he conceives of as an autocratic, or at least bureaucratic, hierarchy, has subdued every interest in the problems of real welfare. In Egypt as in India, prosperity and poverty lie in the condition of the peasant majority. India's condition is more serious than Egypt's, for the Egyptian peasant is at the moment adequately fed. Dr. Datta, the president of the Indian Y. M. C. A. and the representative of Indian Christians on the Assembly, said to me, "Whatever politicians may say, India's real problem is poverty: starving and half-starving men."

I remembered then a talk I had had with that amazing American missionary in Allahabad, Samy Higginbottom, who has started a successful farm in the United Provinces to show what Indian land can yield and what Indian cattle can be produced if modern methods are applied. "The ignorance, the waste, the dishonesty of the Indian peasant cultivator lead to his poverty and the wretchedness of this country," So Mr. Higginbottom said, and he added, "No one will help the peasant: Government, landlord, and politicians are all prepared to oppress him. This could be the most prosperous country in the world."

Indian politics for the moment seem to have an air of unreality. Active insubordination as represented by the non-cooperation movement seems to have lost all vitality, while the Swarajists on the Councils water down obstruction and constructive criticism. Perhaps nothing can happen until ignorance and racial hatred have been replaced by generosity and mutual understanding. Yet the path to self-government, even if all parties were united, would remain a supremely difficult one.

The Indian Assembly, as I saw it at Delhi, has far more the appearance of an international diversity and racial variety than the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations, which I saw in Geneva last September. Imagine in one chamber, spruce British officials in morning suits; Westernized Indians even more meticulously clad; Swarajists in their blankets of brown chaddar; Hindus with their turbans and on their foreheads the printed signs of Shiva and Vishnu; Mussulmans in their fezzes, symbol of a different faith and different interests. Can all this diversity make a nation? Can it represent any true sense of unity?

Even if this Assembly could speak with one voice how much of India does it really represent? Faced with the dubious success of their recent campaigns and realizing the complexity of the problem they have to face, Indian politicians seem to rest a mood of inertia which gives the appearance of quietness.

The Week in New York

New York, April 18.

Ice cream may yet grow on trees in the backyards of America. A report of the discovery by experts of the Department of Agriculture of cherimoyas, or "vegetable ice cream trees," growing in Ecuador, has attracted attention in Wall Street, which is the part of New York in which ideas and money ultimately meet, and if it should succeed in making any mouths water there, it may easily stimulate a corresponding flow of capital. It should appeal at once to the soda fountain seneschals of commerce, for it is said to combine in each mouthful the flavors of bananas, pineapples and strawberries. An attempt to send the fruits to New York and Paris was made several years ago, the Ecuadorian Consul General here says, but the trip was too long to avoid losing the favor, and the cotton packing required to keep the very soft skin intact made them too expensive. It ought to be possible, however, the Consul here believes, to ship them by their small nuts at least in the warmer parts of the United States. After a little acclimatization here, of course, the trees will probably be crossed with wheat and the ice cream cone industry established on a permanent basis.

An invitation accompanied by the more authoritative beckoning of a check-book was issued to designers in the United States this week to try their hands and thoughts at casting a spell of beauty over the chaos of the average American furnishings. The Art-in-Trades Club of New York, believing that the walls and furniture have shrunk until they have about become stable, is offering a total of \$7000 in prizes for designs to make them look settled and agreeable. The idea is to equip two apartments with distinctively new furniture and decorations, which, while it is not specified that they should include those thoroughly American institutions, the folding bed, the sectional bookcase and the radio set, must be "adapted to the moral and living conditions of today," and must not be copies of old styles or pieces. This should be welcome news for the jazz musicians and the free verse writers, who may at last have a new companion to share with them that unseemly look with which the early outcroppings of American genius are greeted.

How large New York has become may be seen from the fact that the "key to the city" that Mayor John F. Hylan handed to the schoolboys who will take the city over during "Boys' Week," was four feet long. The symbolism ended there, however, it is understood, and no

interpretation at all is to be put on the light weight of such a large key with such a golden glitter.

Music is about to embark on a newer and higher level with the first shipment from here next week of two pianos by airplane. The Brambach Piano Company, having two orders to fill in Washington, D. C., have reached into the aerial sphere to accelerate the traveling tempo from the adagio of the ordinary freight train, which might take several days, to the furioso of the plane, which will take but a few hours. Transportation by air, however, owing to the rather restricted volume of the carrying space, is not expected to reach a very extensive scale, the first shipment to swell the breeze striking a light note with only baby grands.

A dozen purple eggs, somewhat late for the Easter season though none the less acceptable, arrived here this week from Buenos Aires accompanied by an "Araucana" rooster and two hens, their proud and even more notably colored parents. They were shipped on the Southern Cross by Dr. Adolfo Dago Holmberg, director of the Buenos Aires Zoological Gardens, to be exhibited at the seventeenth annual egg show at Purdue University from May 5 to 9. The chickens are said to be of the most valuable species in the world, and there can be no doubt that, though a hen might modestly plead that beauty is only shell deep, it is a conspicuous accomplishment to lay purple eggs. Properly developed in this country, such eggs might prove a long step toward brighter breakfasts, an occasional bit of purple not only adding an artistic dash to an omelette, but also being much easier to pick out.

With great deliberation and the utmost care to see that the men of America would not feel themselves hampered, a nationally known hat company of New York has just accomplished the reduction in the number of varieties of its soft hats from 9280 to 2000. All unsuspecting, that familiar monarch, the consumer, was analyzed to determine what he could be made to want. Then the other varieties that he could most easily forget were gradually eliminated over a period of three years. His gentleman in waiting, the retail dealer, it appears, joined in the conspiracy to keep him from missing the ones he probably had scarcely known he had. How the consumer will feel about this shrinkage cannot, of course, be determined without statistics, but observation along Fifth Avenue thus far bears out the belief that there is still at least one hat to each head.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Economic Force as Peace Agency

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has seemed to me unlikely that all nations would ever agree to place their military forces at the disposal of the League of Nations or to accept summonses to the World Court.

Might it not, therefore, save time if serious consideration were turned now to the alternative of economic force—applied by the nations in concert—to be used as a substitute for armed force; and of arbitration conventions (each raised up to decide the particular case in question) used as substitute for World Court?

Such a policy would have to be preceded by bona fide world-wide disarmament: i. e., disarmament down to the point of police force for domestic use only on land and for preventing piracy and smuggling on the seas. This disarmament would include cessation of the building and manufacture of the implements and munitions for war. Will any other disarmament scheme ever give confidence or bring all nations together behind it?

Consider the enormous potential power in organized industry. Consider the enormous force capable of being exerted by the governments through pressure of this organized power, in union, against nations refusing to arbitrate or to abide by a decree of arbitration. This is what isolation would mean. It should be applied for no other purpose, and no complicated machine, modeled on the lines of a super-government, should be set up to carry such a plan into execution.

If the responsibility to enforce peace in the world is assumed by any nation, can it do so "in degrees"? Although it is true "There lie differences of national interest," must not such an obligation sit squarely upon all nations?
Mansfield, O. M. E. B.

"The New Russia"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial entitled, "The New Russia," displays a greater understanding of and disposition for to be fair toward the great Russian experiment than is oftentimes met with.

There is, however, one feature of the Russian policy that still needs explanation and consideration. It is as to the status of property.

Often, might say invariably, writers who have the entrée of the press refer to the Marxian Socialists and Communists as advocating the transfer of all property to the state.

Would it not be more accurate to say that what the Socialists and Communists desire is that "productive" property—that is, property used for profit, or rent, or interest—be owned by the state, i. e., the people collectively?

To say that Socialists or Communists desire that all property be transferred to the ownership of the state seems too broad a statement, since it is the aim of Russians to make the use of the land and the possession of the products of labor more secure to the workers than they have ever been. In other words, to increase the amount of property that the many may have by doing away with exploitation.

It is undoubtedly true that at no time in the world's history has the machinery and method of extracting property from the workers been more effective than it is now. And probably nowhere has the process been more profitable (to the few) than it has been and is in the United States.

Which economic policy, think you, represents the more moral, the more Christian, the more scientific standpoint?
San Francisco, Calif. J. M. R.